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GENERAL SECTION

FINANCIAL SECTION

WOMEN'S SECTION

The FRONT PAGE

German Wins Swimming Marathon

Ernst Vierkoetter, who finished five miles ahead of the nearest competitor in the twenty-one mile swimming race at the Canadian National Exhibition on August 31st, may be one of those

athletic marvels who pop up into sudden celebrity in every age and clime when some contest or exigency allows them to display powers beyond what mortals have been accustomed to credit as being possible to human beings. Certainly, seen against a background made up of the daily newspaper lists of adults and children who have been drowned within a few yards of the shore, we look with a wonder akin to incredulity upon a man who races for twelve hours of daylight through twenty-one miles of the cold waters of Lake Ontario without remission or apparent diminution of energy; and the feat becomes all the more remarkable when one realizes that of the 273 swimmers coming from all parts of the Globe only three

The triumph of the winner excites the world because it was accomplished by such a beautiful combination of physical stamina, determined drive, and sustained effectiveness; and because it ended with a spurt of power which seemed to make light of the difficulties conquered and the obstacles passed. But the world's tribute will go just as heartily to the Frenchman, Georges Michel, and the New Yorker of Finnish extraction, William Erickson, who found the trial of strength much more severe, who found the obstacles almost insuperable, but who yet toiled on through the day and then the night, struggling on against numbing cold and exhaustion, Michel for sixteen hours and Erickson for nineteen hours, held up by sheer grit, husbanding every ounce of energy and expending it in a dogged tenacious ploughing-forward to the faraway and unseen goal. Among the hundreds who did not finish, many famous and some unknown swimmers put up exhibitions of speed or endurance which, under other circumstances, would have awakened great admiration and wonder because they were beyond what the generality of swimmers can do; but the way of the world is that the winner is a shining mark which makes the best target for eyes and so the German, Vierkoetter, becomes for a time the world's most famous swimmer. Only yesterday, it seemed, the Catalina episode threw George Young into the world's eye; today it is the German who offers to meet all comers the world over; tomorrow it may be a Spaniard, negro, a Kanaka, a Chinaman; but meanwhile it is Vierkoetter, and until he is beaten his great performance stands an athletic wonder.

Sudden popularity throws all a man's qualities into prominence. A city on a hill cannot be hid. Now we know, for instance, that Vierkoetter is a baker and, the press says, an accomplished musician. He is also a linguist who can talk three languages perfectly, we are told. His photographs induce in one a willingness to beheve all these things, but in themselves they would not give him prominence. He will no doubt be asked what he is going to do with the money he has earned, what he will get from the movies and the vaudeville agents and what he thinks of George Young. If he can measure up in the qualities of manliness, modesty, good sense and freedom from pose which the world likes in its heroes, his fame will last beyond that day when someone else achieves a greater swim, and he will be thus doing the greatest service to his country which it is possible for a man to do. And he will be keeping high the standard of the world of sport whose ideal is that the best man wins and should be applauded, whatever his race, religion, country or color.

Will It Be Ford Versus Hoover?

"The Forum" of New York, in no sense a sensational publication. recently made some startling revelations indicating not only that Herry Ford will be a

candidate for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Presidency next year, but stating that he was actually selected by the late Woodrow Wilson as his own appropriate successor. The author of the article is a veteran political writer, A. R. Pinci, who says: "Had Woodrow Wilson lived another two years without mental impairment, Henry Ford would be President of the United States today,-not without Wilsonian selfishness,-while the country, meanwhile, would be recording decidedly more original history than it now does. Wilson delighted in an occasional wallop. The one which I believe he reserved for the last was his plan to nominate Henry Ford for President; and such a nomination in 1924 would have been equivalent to election." Wilson, he says, had made up his mind that Ford was an ideal of the common people, and believed that it was in his power to "catapult" him into the Presidency. It is revealed that Wilson was the original Ford backer when the motor magnate ran for the U.S. Senate in Michigan, and did extremely well, considering the rooted Republicanism of that State. The subtle Woodrow was grooming Ford for the Presidential nomination when his health broke down, and felt that he had not only picked a man who could restore Democratic political supremacy, but had also found a means to pay off some scores against eminent Democrats of similar aspirations. Mr. Pinci declares that had Wilson retained his health, nine out of ten Democrats would not have dared to disobey the master's voice.

All this is very interesting, though it is a large assumption to say that a choice of Woodrow Wilson would have necessarily stilled the Republican wave which landed Harding and Coolidge in the White House. Mr. Pinci admits that there was the Jewish question in connection with Ford. But though Ford was then regarded as America's foremost anti-Semite he made private investigations among the Jewish people and found that prejudice against him was not nearly so deep as might have been anticipated. "Just as Ford sold them his car, so could he 'sell' them his magistracy" is his opinion. Since Mr. Pinci's article was written this phase of the situation has been altered by Ford's recantation of all anti-Jewish sentiment and his declaration that the



HON. L. S. AMERY ON EMPIRE TOUR

The British Secretary of State for Dominion and Colonial Affairs is now in South Africa on the first lap of his Empire tour. On Sept. 23rd he leaves Capetown for Australia and New Zealand and later will cross the Pacific to Canada, which he will reach early in January next. Mrs. Amery, who accompanies her husband, is a Canadian, a daughter of the late Hamar Greenwood, K.C., of Whitby, Ont., and a sister of Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart.

born Independent" were published without his consent the aqueduct system, going to arbitration on the question or knowledge, and that he is extremely sorry for the mischief he caused. It is significant that this recantation or retraction was originally published in the newspapers of William Randolph Hearst, and as a consequence was not at first believed. Now "William Alsorandolph" as a humorous writer has called him, is the bitter enemy of the eminent Democrat Governor Al. Smith of New York, and having suffered many wounds from that gentleman is eager to find a strong figure to edge him out of the Democratic nomination. What more effective general in this cause could he find than Mr. Ford?

Boom for the Presidency is on the tapis this autumn. It remains to be seen whether President are still some distance from the Coolidge's ambiguous rejection of re-nomination by the Republicans is serious or just "eyewash"; but if he be definitely out of the running Herbert C. Hoover is the best available man in sight. In 1928 we may see a battle between two of the world's greatest commercial organizers.

Montreal Council Expropriates The famous sale by treaty of the Montreal Water and Power Company's aqueduct system to the city of Montreal had hardly been called off before the City Council decided that the sys-

tem should be expropriated under 4 George V, cap. 100. sec. 9. The Council was by no means unanimous in arriving at such a decision. In fact, the enthusiastic expropriators, who were more or less identical with the leading spirits who promoted the abortive sale by treaty, only got the requisite statutory majority by "the skin of their The opposition to the expropriation proceedings was led, in the Council, by Ald. Theodore Morgan, while, outside the Council, the Montreal Board of Trade made it plain that in its opinion, the present was not the time, nor was the Council, as at present constituted, in view of its recent connection with the attempted sale by treaty, the p oper body to embark on proceedings of this nature. However, to arguments of this kind, the majority of the Council, after their usual high-handed fashion. turned a deaf ear; and the expropriation proceedings are

going forward. The Council has appointed Mr. J. Emile Vanier as its arbitrator, and the Montreal Water and Power Company has appointed Mr. Charles E. Fraser as its nominee, and these two gentleman have named Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, of Toronto, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, as their chairman. Thus this newly-constituted board of arbitration is identical, in composition, with the board that was constituted while there was still a prospect of the sale by treaty going through As regards the capacity of the board, there is gereral agreement that it is high. But there is certainly something quaint in the figure, which many persons of weight in the community split.

sensational articles of such tendency in "The Dear- consider preposterous, is a fair and reasonable price for of price. The Montreal Water and Power Company's arbitrator can scarcely be expected to contend for a lower price than the majority of the city fathers were so ready to pay only a few months ago. For what figure will the City Council's arbitrator contend? Will it be substantially lower than the \$14,000,000 at which price the chairman of the city executive considered the aqueduct system would be a splendid buy? It will thus be seen that the Montreal Board of Trade had good reason, indeed, to take exception to the haste with which, as soon as the sale by treaty fell through, resort was had to expropriation. The majority of the council seemed to opine that, if they could not win with one horse, they would with another. But they

> Quebec and Conservative Conventions

Mr. Arthur Sauvé, the leader of the Provincial Conservative party in Quebec, has suggested that a Provincial Conservative Convention should be called after the National Conservative Convention at

nipeg has been held, and that the consideration of the question of the union of the Provincial and Federal Conservative forces in the Province, which has lately been mooted, should be deferred until then. Mr. Sauvé has certainly good reason to lament-as he does with exceeding bitterness-the aloofness which not a few of the outstanding members of the Conservative party in the Federal field displayed towards the Provincial party that he leads and the benevolence of their attitude towards the Government that Premier Taschereau heads with such distinction. In particular, he feels the lack of effective support of his efforts in the nominally Conservative press. This press is probably not as bad at heart as he seems to think it, but it has certainly given him little cause for entertaining any overpowering sentiments of gratitude towards it. But whether a nominal fusion of Federal and Provincial Conservatism would really mend matters much in this respect looks, in present circumstances, open to question. It may be that the decisions taken at the National Conservative Convention at Winnipeg will put a very different complexion on affairs, and accordingly he is most likely well advised to use his influence to defer the consideration of fusion until that momentous gathering has been held and the dust thereof has cleared away. But it must certainly be galling to him to see how harmoniously Federal Liberalism in the Province works with Provincial Liberalism. One often hears it said that Liberalism in Quebec is ripe for a split—and, from certain points of view, that is true enough-but the cohesion of office-the fact that the Liberal party, both in Ottawa and in Quebec City, occupies "the seats of the mighty"-has been uncomidea of two parties, both on record as agreeing that a monly effective in delaying the moment for any such

The mind of Quebec Conservatism on the important subject of the Federal leadership is reported to be still not made up. One of the members for Montreal is supposed to have his hat in the ring, but this candidature looks compromising. Mr. Guthrie's speeches, with their invariable proffer of the olive branch to the West, have aroused a good deal of resentment, not unmixed with apprehension, in Conservative circles in the Province. where they are being interpreted as evincing a desire to "hive" Quebec. Premier Ferguson seems to be the most likely of all possible choices to find favor in the eyes of Quebec Conservatives; but, if he persists, as he apparently means to do, in his "Nolo episcopari" attitude, then there is a whisper that another Provincial Premier -that of Nova Scotia, to wit-might get their backing. The latter is said to have the favoring regard of the "King-maker" of St. James Street. But the trouble with this Earl of Warwick is that his support is apt to prove as much of a bane as of a boon to him unto whom it is accorded. The public has got to know the ear-marks of the mechanical chorus as soon as it lifts up its melodious voice-and, while it may admire the mellifluous tones, it is a little distrustful of the tune it may seek to call. It has called so many in its time.

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Tourists And Liquor Facilities

Not a few of this year's visitorsparticularly visitors from across the border-have evinced a keen and discriminating interest in the liquor laws in force in the Provinces of

Quebec and Ontario respectively. So far as the obtaining of the wherewithal to quench their thirst is concerned, they seem to prefer the system in vogue in Quehec, on the ground that there is no red-tape about it. In a Quebec Liquor Commission store a bottle of liquor can be purchased with no more formality than is requisite for the purchase of a pound of tea at a grocery store—though the former emporium is liable to be more congested than the latter usually is. But, in Ontario, a permit has first to be obtained for the purchase of liquor at all, and then a form has to be filled up and officially approved, on the occasion of making each purchase. As a matter of fact, the difference in the mode of operations in the two Provinces very faithfully reflects the difference in viewpoint between them with regard to the sale of liquor. The Government of Ontario controls the sale, whereas in Quebec, the Government merely exercises a monopoly of sale. The provisions that strike the visitor, in a hurry to slake his thirst, as so much red-tape, are really essential to any kind of reasonable assurance that the person purchasing liquor is a fit and proper person-judged by ordinary, commonsense standards-to whom liquor should be sold.

When it comes to the matter of price, however, such of our visiting friends as, though on pleasure bent, have, like John Gilpin, a frugal mind, prefer the Ontario price-list to that of Quebec. Speaking generally, all the wet goods compendiously spoken of as hard stuffthough the tourist from the South has good cause to know that it's harder where there's none—are cheaper in the former Province than in the latter. For example, the two best-known kinds of three-star brandy cost \$3.45 a bottle in Ontario and \$4.25 a bottle in Quebec; while in the latter Province, the ordinary, well-known brands of Scotch whiskey, selling at \$3.50 and \$3.55 a bottle in Ontario, cost \$4.00 a bottle and over. And so it goes all along the line, so far as the hard stuff is concerned. However, as regards wines, some slight price advantage seems to rest with Quebec-as a matter of fact, the French-Canadians usually drink wine in preference to spirits of any kind. But social observers have failed to note that the summer-time sojourner in their midst seems disposed to learn from them in this respect. The French-Canadian likes to sip and dawdle over his wine—he is no hustler at imbibing. The tourist, on the other hand, likes to bolt his "hooker", potent and in small compass, and get on with the tour,

Cosgrave Government

It is generally conceded that President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State delivered a master stroke of political Faces Electors strategy when he issued a proclamation on August 25th calling for the

immediate dissolution of the Dail and for a general election to be held about the middle of September. The position of the Government with a majority of only one in the legislature promised to be intolerable; while the public reaction to the assassination of Vice-President Kevin O'Higgins and the volte-face of the De Valera group on the matter of the oath of allegiance to the King had created a political situation that made an appeal to the country distinctly favorable to the Government. The sagacity of President Cosgrave in recognizing the opportunity of the moment is highly commendable. The prospects of the Government have been considerably brightened and there something akin to confusion in the Republican camp.

The Cosgrave party was clearly encouraged in its course of action by its overwhelming success in the recent bye-elections held to fill the vacancies caused by the assassination of Kevin O'Higgins and the death of the Countess Marcievicz. Gerald O'Sullivan held the former seat for the Government with a plurality of more than 22,000, polling 31,966 votes to 16,126 for Robert Brennan, De Valera candidate, and 1,332 for Dr. Kathleen Lynn, Sinn Fein candidate. The plurality of Dr. Thomas Hennessey, the other Government candidate, while not so large, was still significant, for he captured a seat until then held by the irreconcilables. He received 24,139 votes as against 18, 647 votes for R. Briscoe of the De Valera group and 1,119 votes for Charles Murphy of the Sinn Fein. It was felt that the assassination of O'Higgins would bring reverses to the Republicans, but even the Government was surprised at the unqualified nature of the result.

The position in which the members of the De Valera party find themselves is none too enviable. The abolition of the octh of allegiance to the King has been their chief political catch-cry since the establishment of the Irish Free State legislature. All their talk of "mere formality" has failed to disguise the fact that they compromised with their principles when on the recent historic occasion that immortalized John Jinks, the Sligo publican, they accepted the oath and took their seats in the Dail. Had they succeeded in their object, which was the overthrow of the Government and the seizure of control, it is likely there

would have been fittle criticism from their followers. But now these are bitterly pointing out that if the oath of allegiance is a "mere formality" to-day, it has been such during all of the past five years. Thus the lengthy protestations of De Valera on this point have been rendered empty and meaningless and there is a strong possibility that the dissension in his party over the matter may increase to such an extent that secessions to the independent groups will result. In any event, the situation is not going to help the Republican cause

The campaign will be a difficult one for all parties be cause of the lack of finances. The Sinn Fein have already made the announcement that they will take no part in the election for this reason. Funds for the general election, in June last, were collected for the Government and also the Labor party by widely advertised appeals, while De Valera obtained between \$100,000 and \$150,000 in the United States which he expended lavishly on its organization and newspaper advertising. That undoubtedly accounts for his success in gaining as many as 44 seats in the Dail. It is probable that the Government, supported as it is by the wealthy classes, and the Labor party, by means of its great organization, will again secure sufficient funds, but it will not be so easy for De Valera although he has publicly stated that he will be well pre-

There were eight parties that faced the electors at the June election. The elimination of the Sinn Fein as an active unit in the coming campaign reduces that number and there is a suggestion that Cosgrave may be able to persuade the independents and the farmers to support Government candidates instead of putting up their own, on the plea that it would be regrettable if there were a repetition of the situation in June when no party was returned with a working majority.

One event that has embarrassed the Government is the resignation of James J. Walsh, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. He was holidaying on the continent at the time of dissolution and complains that he was not consult ed concerning the matter. He took the view that when the Fianna Fail accepted the oath of allegi nce the government should have welcomed this as a conciliatory act. Walsh has often differed from his colleagues particularly on the subject of a high tariff which he advocates, but he is extremely popular as a minister and his action will have

It is diverting to learn that John Jinks, of Sligo, who more than any other is responsible for the present condition of affairs will stand again for the Dail. He highly approves of the move of the Government in appealing to the country and gives it as his opinion that the success in the two bye-elections held in Dublin will be repeated all over the State. Those who wish well for the future of the Irish Free State sincerely hope that he will prove as prophetic as he has proved courageous.

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MacdonaldProfessor

Macdonald College, the great agricultural seminary that owes its existence to the munificence of the late For Australia Sir William Macdonald, and that is doing in the Province of Quebec a

notable work of much the same kind that the O. A. C., at Guelph, is doing in the Province of Ontario, is losing Dr. B. T. Dickson, one of the very ablest members of its professorial staff and, in fact, one of the outstanding scientists in Canada, in his own particular line. Dr Dickson, who is a graduate in arts of Queen's University and Ph.D., of McGill, has been appointed Chief Mycologist to the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for Australia, and leaves Canada to take up his new post at the Antipodes in October. He came to Macdonald College, after a post-graduate course at Cornell University, in 1919, as assistant professor of ology, and, the following year, became professor of botany, and, while occupying that position, organized a new department, specially devoted to plant diseases and heir treatment, which did such successful work in this field that, last year, he was created professor of plant thology for McGill University, of which University Macdonald College forms part. When Lord Willingdon disited Macdonald College, the other day, he evinced an especial interest in this department and, in fact, at his request. Dr. Dickson gave him what amounted to an informal lecture on plant pathology.

Dr. Dickson's appointment is of especial interest as it is indicative of an intention on the part of the Government of the Australian Commonwealth to embark in earnest on a policy, with regard to scientific research. that it has long contemplated. As a matter of fact, our own Dominion Government, judging from a recent statement by Hon. J. A. Robb, has a somewhat similar plan n view-which plan will be discussed at the next Conference of Provincial Premiers-with reference to earch was organized with very comprehensive functions regarding the initiation and carrying-out of scientific researches, the training of research workers, the establishment of industrial research associations in industries. the establishment of a bureau of information, and so forth, assigned to it. The Commonwealth Parliament has made large appropriations for the purpose of scientific saries and scholarships. In carrying out its contemplated work, the Council, which will co-operate closely with existing scientific institutions and State Government departments in Australia, and also with similar organizaons in other parts of the British Empire, has decided first to concentrate its activities on five main branches of work as follows: Research relative to animal pests and diseases, research relative to plant pests and diseases, fuel research, research in connection with forest products and research relative to the preservation of foodstuffs (cold storage problems, etc.)

The work of which Dr. Dickson will have charge will be that connected with plant pests and diseases his special subject. On arrival in Australia, he is to make a round of the various Universities and State Departments, with a view to getting a line on conditions, preparatory to formulating the policy to be followed. Then he is to build his laboratories and appoint his staff. He thus goes to what is quite a new field from the viewpoint of the Commonwealth Government itself and a field destined to be of increasing importance. It is a distinct compliment to Macdonald College and McGill University that a leading member of the staff of those institutions should have been selected to fill so responsible a post and one offering such far-reaching opportunities of use-

The worst of it is that the fish seem to go for a vacation about the same time we do Dallas News

Those Chicago bandits who robbed a glue factory were no doubt experienced stick-up men.-Florence (Ala.)



OFF FOR BALTIC CRUISE A. F. flying boats left Felixstowe recently for a Baltic cruise. Sir Samuel Hoare, travelling in the "Irls" as Copenhagen with them, where he will visit the Danish Aircraft Exhibition. Picture shows the Iris with Sir Samuel aboard about to take off.

The New Crisis in China By Tom MacInnes

victorious Northerners; who also, in the elation of victory. return to England via Canada.

Chiang Kai-shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the way of it antonese, with an established Government at Nanking, nd plans prepared by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, C. Wu, for imposition of new taxes on foreigners anghai which, among other things, would have put the apanese cotton-mills out of business, has met with sudden retrievable disaster; just as it seemed that within another onth he would have captured Pekin, and made at least a w of a unified Government for all China.

From the first of this year we have been hearing of the victorious advance of Chiang Kai-shek against the North. City after city, which had been strongly held by Northerners, fell before him as he marched up through the Provinces from Canton; some of them without firing a shot. Men with silver tongues, and a goodly supply of silver bullets, were kept we'l in advance of his armies: and under Soviet direction they succeeded very eleverly in sowing the spirit of dissatisfaction and defeat among the Northern soldiers, in briling the more mer-cenary of their generals, and in fostering and fixing a fanatic belief among the poorest, as well as the worst, lements of the population that something in the nature of the Golden Age was at hand if the Southerners defeated the Northerners, or, in their quite meaningless way of aying it, if the Nationalists defeated the Imperialists,

"Chiang Kai-shek! They cannot was the slogan of the Kwo Min Tang, the Revolution Society founded by Sun Yat-sen. Like General Gordon of the Taiping Rebellion. Chiang Kai-shek was supposed to lead an Ever Victorious Army. Hangkow was captured: derence of Provincial Premiers—with reference to and, with a spectacular gesture for the applause of all through the gates of the city. After that, in the field, he united foreign intervention, or that there will be an elementary. Last year, the the anti-British world, the little handful of British were had his rifles and hayonets blessed; and company by elimination of unnecessary leaders. By studying despatches Australian Commonwealth Parliament passed the driven from the Concession which they had built subustralian Commonwealth Parliament passed the driven from the Concession which they had built sub-Science and Research Industry, Act", by which the stantially, and heautified and kept clean against the filth communion. He made face also almost a year later by Hankow and Wuhan. After its capture the British Concession was systematically defiled. The Concessions and his flattering offer was accepted by an experienced sure from week to week which will be allies and which game at the time. Then the great prize of Shanghai was taken; but just in the nick of time a substantial British torce arrived which saved the city from being sacked: Nauking, was taken; and there Chiang Kai-shek soon after established a Government counter to the Russianrected one of Hankow. From Nanking step by step he He went to Moscow, and received instructions fought his way north for the capture of Pekin. Sun Bolshevik faith and practice. Moscow outfitted his army Tupans under Chang Tso-lin, the Lord of Manchuria, seemed hopelessly ourclassed by the tactics of the young nqueror. Chiang Kai-shek.

But now the magic of his name is gone. His army has been routed. Chiang Kai-shek is a refugee. Nanking as already fallen; and the members of its Government ire on the run as usual to foreign concessions for preection, where in safety they may plot against the Thinese enemies in particular, and all foreigners in general. Likely by next week we shall hear of the fa'l of Soochow; and the great Sun Chuan-feng will once more take the shaggy road to Shanghai. Once I saw Sun Chuan-feng on my way from Pukow to Pukup and Pekin: and he is great. He is nearly seven feet tall, and built in roportion; like so many of those Northern Chinese. descendants I suppose of the Golden Horde of Jenghi-Khan which once conquered half of Europe, and put the Asiatic stamp on Russia. His stubby moustache and closeropped hair give him the military finish; and he is every despatches from China. He is pleasant with foreigners,

AM not sure that it is worth while to have an intelligent have been asked again and again in a casual way by it still ruled for a time at Hankow. Then unexpectedly, casual persons: "What are they all fighting about in about a month ago, it was suppressed there also," China? Maybe most of it is not true, eh?" They seem to think a tabloid answer may be given in a dozen words which might have been made by those in close touch with stands of 'imber on earth.

to their question. Well, I have only a very shallow knowledge of China and the Chinese, but it may be deeper than that of the average reader of my articles. To the last part of the question I would say that what seems good and hopeful in despatches is not true; and what is had is worse. And I do not hesitate to make the un-ALL foreigners in any way interested in Shanghai again qualified statement that there is nothing at all in China to have keen reason for anxiety. As I am writing this fight for to-day except what ambitious warriors and Nanking seems to be on the eve of capture by the North-ern Chinese army; and, subject to being checked by the army of the Hankow Government, which is advancing size up the situation so that any of my readers may guess down the Yangtze from Wuhan, the Northerners may be from week to week as well as I can as to what the expected in a few days more to gain possession of outcome is going to be; and the guessing will be a new oochow, and from that strategic railway centre, and also game each week for a Sunday pastime. Like the playing v pushing up from the mouth of the Yangtze, they will of fantan, it will be all an affair of guessing. In fantan close upon Shanghai. This will mean renewed danger to there are four corners; and after the shuffle of much cash foreigners because of a beaten and desperate army of you bet on which will be the winning corner after the Southerners running amuck as they are driven out by the cash is all abstracted, leaving only one, two, three, or four coins to indicate the winning corner. Also, as in may get out of hand. It will mean mobilization of the fantan, you may do well to split your bet on a combina-Shanghai Foreign Defence Corps, and delay in the depart-tion of any two corners. The four corners in this case ure of the British troops who were scheduled soon to may be indicated as Chang Tso-lin; Feng Yu-hsiang: Canton proper: Canton improper. And this will be the

Chang Tso-lin is the Lord of Manchuria and the Dictator of Pekin; as well as whatever else Pekin still stands for in being the capital of China. Under him are two great Tupans, or Major-Generals, as we would say: Sun Chuan-feng and Chang Tsung-chang. These men command the North.

Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General, belongs to the North-West of China: and it now looks as if he would soon dominate the Hankow Government. He is the most expert betrayer in all China. Some years ago he managed to gather the nucleus of an army in the North-West of China; and from there he industriously cultivated the Protestant missionary organizations. Until less than two years ago he was the prize exhibit for the work of the Protestant missionaries when appeals were made abroad for more mission funds. He rose so high the confidence of Wu Pei-fu, the best, bravest, and st honorable of Chinese leaders in recent years, that in 1924, when Wu Pei-fu was having his last war with Chang Tso-lin, he left the subordinate Christian General charge of Pekin while he went north toward the Great Wall to give battle to the Manchurians. As soon as Wu Pei-fu had departed Feng Yu-hsiang entered into secret negotiations with Chang Tso-lin, and at the same time by a clever double-play with the Soviet Embassy, which was then functioning at Pekin, he secured money and munitions for himself. He then marched out of Pekin: and whole battalions of his army were baptized from the ramparts by means of sprinklers as they passed out cabling to Canada for a Chaplain in Chief to his army: recovered. Feng Yu-hsiang made haste then to return to foreigners of all sorts from massacre. Following Pekin, where he ruled for a while Chang Tso-lin, howhim out. Then he left his army to dig in behind Kalgan, anyone to say. while he went over to the Bolsheviks entirely for a time. huan-feng. Chang Tsung-chang, and the other great anew from Kansu; and from there last May be marched easterly under direction of General Borodin to cut Chang Tso-lin's line of communications. He succeeded. Last month, however, he turned against the Bolsheviks, and beheaded many Communists; doubtless hoping thereby to gain elimination of Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief of the Southerners. Much will probably be heard of the Christian General during the next month or so. He may come to be more powerful than ever before; and, despite his latest treachery, the Soviet Government, which is itself an adept in that line, may again offer to support him with arms and supplies provided that General Borodin be restored to his former place in the Hankow

CANTON proper at present dominates the city of Canton and adjacent territory. It was in complete accordwith the Nanking Government and Chiang Kai-shek. Only a few months ago it recovered Canton from the inch a Tupan. He is likely to figure largely again in essentially by a commercial group having property an! interests to protect from loot and spoliation by the rabble. Canton improper is represented essentially by a group having no property except what is taken by force from notion whatever of what is going on in China. But I those who have. Being suppressed vigorously in Canton

the situation. One that Hankow and Nanking would settle their differences and present a united front to the North. Another that a reunited Kwo Min Tang would have thought best to make peace with the North, on condition of being allowed to peacefully set up a Republic of South China, having a capital at Hankow or Nanking, and comprising all of China south of the Yellow River, or at least south of the Yangtze. The third guess might have been that Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-lin, both of whom were swearing vengeance on the Bolsheviks, would crush the Hankow group, and ultimately partition the country between them, reserving special spheres of influence for their chief subordinates. If there were ever any reliance to be placed on the public utterances of Chinese political and military leaders this might have seemed the easiest solution of the whole detestable mix. Because the 25th June last Chang Tso-lin issued a circular telegram declaring that for many years he was a friend of Sun Yat-sen, and that he had come to have a profound belief in the doctrines promulgated by him; thus indicating that he was prepared to come to terms with some one who was the chief exponent of the doctrines of Sun Yatsen; and this person of course was Chiang Kai-shek. Both of these men had also publicly declared that their one sole aim in going to war was to rid China of the disease of Bolshevism.

Chiang Kai-shek just a month ago sent an ultimatum to Hankow, telling its rulers to get rid of their labor agitators. Soviet advisers, and all Communists in general. or that he would cease all operations against the North and concentrate against Hankow. With us those would have been taken as fighting words. But it did not work out that way. The Hankow Government bowed nicely and immediately got busy with the big axe. Hundreds of labor agitators were beheaded. General Borodin, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen. Sun Fo, the eldest son of Sun Yat-sen. Wang Ching-wei, the last secretary to Sun Yat-sen, and Tan Yen-kai, the right hand man of General Borodin, were given their walking tickets; with a threat of delivering them over to Nanking for trial. And all this was lone with the telegraphed assent and approval of Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General. In short there was a quick clean-up of all the Reds in Hankow similar to what took place in Canton last Spring. So, the snakes of Moscow being scotched, what was there left for the Chinese to fight about? Why could they not come together and be good, and settle on one form of united Government which might make a real country of China once again; such as it has not been for centuries?

Well, just because! And besides that the political regeneration of China is the last thing for which the hinese military and political leaders are paying or deluding their people to fight. They will make concessions they will compromise with each other when necessary to secure temporary advantages; they are a'l of one mind to bedevil the foreigner whenever possible. But the ultimate aim of each one is the power and wealth which control of a large territory in China brings with it.

THE Chinese leaders love to act in the swanky way of their ancient dramas. They prefer by posture or gesture or sheer blather to decide battles and great moral issues: or to betray those who trust in them. And they have come to understand how foreigners, especially Americans, may be impressed and influenced in their favor vociferous and continual declamation of phrases about the freedom of the people, the ravages of imperialistic dogs, the glorious principles of democracy, the righteous struggle against militarists, and so on. A "militarist" is an epithet for one who opposed you; just as a "friend of the people" means one who supports you and your party.

In China the custom, except in the way of familiar or trifling affairs, is to say one thing and mean another. This is true not only in business and diplomacy, as with us, but also in all solemn declarations of virtue and sincerity and disinterested devotion to the cause of the people. So well understood is this practice by the Chinese themselves, and by all intelligent foreigners whose fate is to dwell among them for long, that none place the slightest faith in the declared intentions and beliefs and creeds of any of the political or military leaders. The Cantonese in particular, expressing most amiable and exalted sentiments which unfortunately are too often taken at face value by officials and national representatives at London and Washington, enter the games of war and politics for power and loot alone; even although on occasion they manage to work themselves up into such hysteria as actually for a minute or so to believe what they themselves say. But really there is no moral or proper political issue at stake in all China. The best that can be hoped from the present fighting is that there will be a united foreign intervention, or that there will be an estimate of their relative strength. But no one can be held by the French, the Japanese, and the Standard Oil Presbyterian. Unexpectedly however, at that time, he will be enemies. The various generals will fight and Company, were not molested. It did not suit the Bolshevik attacked the army of his Chief, Wu Pei-fu, in the rear intrigue with each other; and questions of principle will while Chang Tso-lin was attacking it in front, causing its play very little part in negotiations between them. In the unter defeat; a defeat from which Wu Pei-fu never circumstances it is useless to forecast any ultimate upshot or last shot of the fighting. The position in China to-day is as fluid as one of the Yangtze floods; and how it may hat the old Southern Capital of the Ming Dynasty, ever, who is much of a man, got sick of that and drove be liquidated to a solid outcome is beyond the wit of

Depleted Forests

Victoria (B.C.) Daily Colonist A N OFFICIAL report on the timber situation in the United States has called forth the following comment from Sir John Stirling Maxwell: "No reader can close this remarkable document without a grave presentiment of timber famine; and no British reader should forget that in the event of such a world disaster the United Kingdom is destined to be the chief victim." It is not only in the United States but in other great timberproducing countries as well that forestry resources are being rapidly depleted to meet growing demands. Calculations have been made by world experts to show that there will be famine conditions within the next twenty years. The statistics are available in this regard. The gravity of the situation is found in the fact that governments are practically deaf to pleas for conservation, preferring, instead, to derive what revenues they can for the time being out of the forest resources within the areas they govern.

The real remedy in the way of reforestation has yet rule of the Communists. Canton proper is represented to be applied on any extensive scale in this country, and in this Dominion, too, there is an urgent need to prevent the export of our raw wood products. The time has passed when those who have uttered warnings about the timber situation can be regarded as alarmists. All world authorities are agreed on the seriousness of the situation which is bound to develop within the next two decades The warnings have a special application to British Just three weeks ago there were three good guesses. Columbia, which contains some of the greatest of the last

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MOMENTS

Bv G. P. S.

THE people of Toronto are not given to thinking of their city as the haunt of the picturesque or the home of the exotic. Now and then, however, one or other of us is startled into the realization that it is both.

Imagine a brilliant Sunday morning in September when the very rays of the sun are exciting and the air is like champagne. The scene is north Yonge Street just within the city limits. It is about nine o'clock, and as yet there is no one else in sight on any horizon except
—but here is the picture. Down the wide sidewalk are coming three persons arm in arm-in the centre a man. on either side a woman. Even in the distance there is something foreign in their aspect, in their rhythmic swing as they walk. Closer, the bright reds, oranges and blues touched sparingly about the women's bodices are intriguing and sufficient indication of the traditions of Little Russia. The man's c'othes are those of a manual laborer and his shirt is open at the throat.

Far off their voices are arresting, for they are singing with mouths wide open and heads thrown back. The tune is not familiar; the words are strange and foreign. is some weird chant of the people, chanted in the fields and by the hearths through countless generations down the ages. Perhaps it has never been noted in our blunt musical notation; at any rate it preserves the subtle shading of the primitive. In the rise and fall of the melody there is such an infinite sadness as grips and lacerates the heart. Tears start involuntarily to the eyes. The sharp and poignant wail to which it soars sums up the human anguish of the earth-bound peasantry, dowered with hearts to love and to aspire, but hopeless, hopeless from interminable experience of we stretching back into the night of aeons. The throb is the throb of each fresh quivering generation caught in the jaws of life.

Swelling louder as it comes nearer it holds the listener spellbound. The singers pass, heedless of attention, a rapt expression on their upturned faces, for their eyes are king across the world, and to them the hard cement of the broad Yonge Street pavement is a field-path amid

the poppy-sprinkled wheat in the far Ukraine.
Fainter and fainter come the sad sweet notes, and not even when the wind has ceased to carry them is the spell unloosed. With a catch in the throat one realizes that one has been in contact with something elemental.

something great.

And this for contrast: We had been welcoming Dixon back from his yearlong absence in Paris. We had played on the Victrola all the records of music-hall successes which he had brought with him, vociferous'v accompanying them from the sheet-music which he had included with commendable foresight. The room had echoed for hours to the brazen notes of French jazz-"Il m'a vue tout nue." "Ca c'est Paris," "Valentine." "Mon Paris." "Chacun son true." 'Un bon mouvement"-jolly, salacious ragtime with more than a touch of the hereditary martial spirit of the Latin. Mistinguett's insensitive voice rising like a tuba above the bray of the accordeon had given us the words. while Dixon had done inspired imitations of the rhythmic wiggles and staccato shivers which make up the seduction of her characteristic dance. Between our own memories of Paris and the occasional gin and soda it had all been delightfully exciting and unsettling. Then at midnight we had opened the Asti Spumanti and had drunk the ceremonial welcome.

T WAS after 1 a.m. when bareheaded we strolled across to the Allan Gardens for the air. The night was soft these we had. We had known a perfect moment. and still and starry and cool after the close, hot day. By the gate we became aware of music, faint, distant. The sound of our voices must have drowned it till then. muted violin-there yonder-three figures dimly visible under a vast maple, that was the group, two huddled on boy of eleven replied that when he was old enough he benches, a third moving slowly among the shadows, would be a tax-collector. It is rare to find such morbidity bending, swaying to the action of the bow.

Silently we approached across the lawn, It was Drdla's Souvenir. The figures on the benches moved over as though expecting us and we slid into our seats as adays the chief desire is that it have plenty of parking though we had known all evening that they were awaiting space. for us. That is, three of us reached the benches; the fourth sat apart on the grass, his coat spread under him.



Two men and a horse the only survivors in Sissiang, one of the towns devastated by an earthquake which visited intermittently during a month an area about one hundred square miles in Western China. The death roll is variously estimated at between 70,000 and 100,000.

He had dropped where the spell had overcome him. And we others were caught under that spell. As we lay back gazing up into the shimmering, fairy pavilion which the park lamps made of the great tree above us, the tenuous airy melody, capricious as our mood of the evening, astral as the starlight which had but a moment ago thrown its nfluence over us, drew us completely into this world of the moment, this world which the unknown musician and we listeners were creating out of the vastness of the night and the beauty of the Gardens. The vibrant chords which followed, speaking gently of anguish long past and now softly remembered, swept over our hearts like a magic zephyr touching the bitterness of real life into the beauty of art. The theme developed into a dreamy delicious influence and left us langorously regretful as the last grateful notes died among the tremulous leaves.

After a moment we clapped softly and begged for There was a low consultation among the three and one of the others rose and took the violin. The Chanson Triste? No, he could not remember it, but he started nevertheless, capturing our memory with the haunting melancholy of the opening bars. He broke off. He had forgotten. Though he had played it in the Symphony Orchestra, he had not memorised it. He took off one of the mutes, and slid into the dreamy ethereal beginning of the Meditation from Massenet's Thais. As the lingering sweetness of the first phase sank to the deep throbs of a soul in pain, he wandered away among the shadows, and the music reached us rarified by the distance and the ong pulsations of the night. It moved us strangely, this beautiful thing which we had heard so often from the concert platform, but which now seemed so new and unfamiliar and surcharged with tenderest meaning

The player wandered back. Something else? What? Dare they play another, for the police might be interfering soon. The police, we echoed, what could the police have to sav? Never mind the police. They can have nothing to

say to you. Very well. The third of the lads took over the violin and discarding all muting plunged into Chopin's Nocturne in E Minor. He played with sure touch, and with an abandon and a sensitiveness perhaps born of the occasion. Hardly had he begun when a little creaking beside us. the sudden projection of a black shadow, caused us to look up at the policeman who was dismounting from his sicycle. He was far beneath the notice of the player whose bow did not hesitate, but two of us stepped over to see what he could want. The Allan Gardens are closed to the public at midnight. Only passage through from one street to the other allowed after that. No one to sit down. By-law of the city. Residents in the neighborhood might complain at any moment. Complain, we laughed! Yes. they might complain.

"Ridiculous, officer," we chorused. "Just listen for a moment. Complain! Besides, they are not even getting the worth. benefit on account of those milk waggons over there.

listened, seated there on his bike. grass. We sat down. It gripped him. Nothing could resist that influence, that enchanted shimmering pavilion. the richness of the night, the eerie quality of the notes which seemed to wing past us and out into the black void to the very stars. He waited to the end

"It's a'l right, boys. This does not seem to come within the meaning of the by-law." He shoved off.

We forgave him his familiarity in our relief, and said that we should not want more than another piece or so. What should it he? We named several. They were students. Jewish lads who played in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra during the winter. They did not know by heart these things we asked for Oh, yes, they loved them, and one day perhaps-but-. The one whom we had heard first caught up the violin and burst into Kreisler's Caprice Viennois. Oh. those poignant chords. the passion, the sweetness, the gaiety, then again those haunting memories! It seemed the touch of the master. For a few moments the boy was Kreisler himself. Never again, if he lives to draw crowded houses, can that boy hope to produce that same effect. Never again shall we he able to listen to that music elsewhere, for it will have lost its thrill. Having touched the heights it can henceforth for us do no more than remind us. For the perfect presentation of a piece of fine music there is something needed beyond the great composer and the great performer. The hour, the atmosphere, the very conjunction of the stars, the audience, these contribute-who knows how much? Perhaps above all the audience. So much of

We strolled back. Toronto seemed more tolerable.

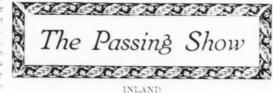
Answering a series of test questions a Surrey school in one so young .- Punch

The idea of heaven changes as man progresses. Nov

Alas, no man is a hero to his wallet.

Taste and Legislation

THE laudable attempt on the part of the Government to encourage British films, although viewed with nuch sympathy, is also open to a good deal of criticism. and it yet remains to be seen what will be the fate of the Bill embodying the proposals. It is a pity that State action should be necessary and that the taste of the film public itself should not have solved the problem. have been overrun with American films, some of them excellent, but many deplorable from any really artistic standpoint. The inanity of the subject, the ungrammatical twaddle of the captions, and their hopeless inability to reproduce accurately any English scene, would, it might have been thought, have caused a reaction among film spectators and led to a demand for something different. It is only fair to the American producer to say that in dealing with England he does strive after accuracy, but not always successfully. A short time ago a film was being "shot" at Hollywood, and one of the scenes was laid in the library of a ducal country house. Everything was correct—books, tables and antique furniture—but just before the scene started the producer had a final look round to see that everything was in order and discovered one serious omission. "Say," he exclaimed indignantly to his staff, "this is the library of an English nobleman where's the cuspidor?" However, there has been no popular revolt against the American produced film, and by legislation the Government is making a risky experimen n laying down the law in a matter of public taste. It is in effect dictating a part of their programme to the owners of cinema theatres. How far this will prove to be practicable has yet to be determined. It has been suggested that a simpler method of encouraging the British film industry would be to impose an increased import duty. These films pay only at present the McKenna Duty. which might very well be increased and would provide the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a quite substantia tem in his revenue.



The United States does not need cruisers to protect her trade routes. If she did they would have to be built along the lines of prairie schooners.

The cost of living is very high, but it's made bearable for many people by the fact that dying is also very expensive and it is doubtful if you really get your money's

The woman looks at the style of the hat and then whose wife wears the trousers. at the price. The man looks at the price and then says the style is good or bad.

The motor-car divides pedestrians into two classes: vertical and horizontal.

GREASE

Times do change. Who would ever have imagine! a day when the swimmer would carry her bathing-suit

\$3,000 and \$4,000 a week seems an extravagant salary to most of us, but the motion picture actress would probably complain that it's barely a loving wage.

A farmer in Renfrew discovered a human arm lying in a ditch. It probably belonged to a passing motorist whose wife in the back seat talked it off.

A snob is generally a person who thinks he's as good

We know little about the derivation of words, but often we suspect that golf and goof must have a common

BATH-ROOM

The story is told of a tenor whose first appearance on the concert stage was a flop. No reason could be assigned for the failure because it was agreed that he possessed a magnificent voice. And then one night the rise of the curtain caught him in his dressing-room. He rushed to the stage absent-mindedly carrying towel and soap. And he never sang better in his life.

Jean Callizo has broken his own altitude record by rising to a new height of 42,661. But wait till Mussolini gets mad about something again and he'll go higher than

We are inclined to agree with the general opinion that one marathon swim is enough for : ny one neighborhood. The Saturday night following the Second Wrigley Marathon at the Canadian National Exhibition we



Full Fashioned Silk Hose of Lasting Beauty

You will be delighted from the first with the exquisite texture, very lovely colorings and shapely fit of Monarch Full Fashioned Silk Hose. When you find that they retain their loveliness and good fit after long wear and many washings you will be still more delighted.

> .1sk your dealer to show you the latest shades in



had to send an emergency call for the plumber. It seemed that Junior had greased himself before plunging into

THESE MODERN DANCES

"They were arrested for petting while parked." "On the highway" 'No; on the dance floor

Yesterday we were half an hour late for the office, e usually walk to work, but yesterday we motored

It is said that ants converse with one another. All small talk, no doubt.

Do you drive your own car" In my wife's name."

ECONOMY

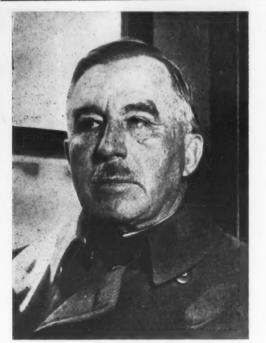
It seems to us that the suit manufacturers are over looking a good selling point with regard to two-pant suits. They should be advertised as inst the thing for the

Among America's monuments to her glorious dead is the Statue of Liberty.

Hal Trank



MR. ARTHUR D. MILES President Central Manitoba Mines, Ltd., and Anglo-Canadian Explorers, Ltd.



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD
Governor-General of the Philippine Islands since 1921
who died recently in Boston following an operation.

What a Peasant Really Is

A Hollander Throws New Light on a Factor in European Life Much Misunderstood in America

By A. G. Morzer-Bruyns

HE SAID he was a real American, by which he probably meant, that he had no dago, wap, jew, bohunk, nigger, greaser, russian, chink, east-indian or jap blood in him. He said he was one hundred per cent. American, by which he did not mean that he was a Red Indian. He said his name was Vanderworst; he looked as

if his father's name had been Worstowich.

"Conditions in Europe sure are an eyesore to us Americans; it is high time the U.S. took a hand there. cleaned up some of the rosten mediaeval conditions, like kings and the downtrolden peasant class."

Look at us, do we have a King, no siree, and never will have. We have a President chosen by the people. Do we have downtrodden peasants, no sir, we have no-thing but free people, no landlords atall—atall, we have farmers, owners of large farms only, and not of a punky little patch."

"Why, they tell me European peasants still eat black bread and milk goats, think of that!"

"We are the home of the brave and the land of the perity of the whole nation.

free, we wouldn't stand for conditions like those; our farmers are the best farmers in the world; use more machinery than any other nation,

How is this for a before-breakfast-tirade on the deck of the S. S. "New Amsterdam"?

What would your porridge taste like after such an Well, the writer of this article swallowed more of this variety of high economy, so it did not interfere with

The above really seems to represent the idea of many Unitedstaters, and even in Canada, more or less built up on the same lines as the U.S., some of these ideaseem to prevail among a great number of people. Thank Heavens, however, nor the idea about Kings and Queens, and the efficient way of choosing a President!

It is no wonder that people in North America seem to be misguided, because the great authority on the English language on this continent, the highly esteemed Mr. Webster, describes the word peasant as follows: "(paysan (French) derived from pays-country) a countryman, a rustic, especially one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries."

tillers of the soil in European countries."

Peasantlike, according to Mr. W. means rude—

clownish-illiterate However the old-country-English-dictionary we have.

tionary says paysan means farmer.

Let us try and explain what peasants are really like in Northern Europe; what useful citizens they form as a linead of hot air, offer them land, and a reasonable chance is says paysan means farmer.

Let us try and explain what peasants are really like in Northern Europe; what useful citizens they form as a linead of hot air, offer them land, and a reasonable chance is says to be a solution of the right place for them is some parts in the Maritime Provinces. a country to attain full economic growth without the here in thousands.

In Canada, small farmers as a class practically do not exist. In Eastern Canada the 100-acre farm (in some places 90 acres) is the farm unit. In Western Canada the which is second to no other class, and has present the second to no other class, and has present the second to no other class, and has present the second to no other class, and has present the second to no other class, and has present the second to no other class. quarter section or 160-acre farm, but as we are writing with a view to conditions in the older sections of Eastern Canada only, we will say the farming population consists of the 100 and 200 acre farmers and the hired men, and more seldom the hired girls.

Although the farmer needs them, sometimes very hadly, these hired men and girls are very hard to get, and many farmers depend on immigrants from Great Britain. Western European countries, and ves, from Eastern European countries, there is even a movement to get the semitic Armenian lays and girls here. A large percentage of these present day immigrants are townfolks, al though officially they are called "agriculturists" especially the first year or two, many of them are "N.G." as farm help; the farmer has to break them in, has to teach them nearly everything, from speaking English to harnessing a horse.

And when they grow up, get to know the ropes, know how to speak the language, they quit the farm as soon as they have the slightest chance, and migrate to towns and cities, wherefore however they themselves are

Very often after a few years on the farm they have found out the only chance in life they have, is either to stay a farm hand all their life, or to go to a factory and earn so much they can set up housekeeping in a house or in a room or two. Some of them who have saved a little money can start in their natural vocation. which for the Italians seems to be a fruit store, and for the Greeks a candy shop.

And the farmer has to train another boy and girl. and go on as well as he can with second class help; has to neglect a great part of the really wonderful advices from the Departments of Agriculture, because he has neither the time or the help to go in for the more intensive farming methods which are needed in Eastern Canada, if it wants to hold its own in the world's markets

Also the real professional farmhand, even if he is of

the very best, has not much chance in Eastern Canada, especially when he wants to marry. He certainly has to work and save many long years before he can accumulate money enough to buy and stock a 100-acre farm.

Some may have success in starting such a farm with too little capital, but very often this is economic suicide, as the smallest setback might mean ruin.

Besides not everybody is able to run a 100-acre farm. Even among men with a perfect technical knowledge of every kind of farmwork, like the peasant class in Holland, one finds people who run their own little farm in perfection, but would be unable to run a large, intensive farm

Sometimes a hired man can rent a farm on shares which is the best way, but this is an exception and no: an institution, as most owners rent their farm only because they cannot sell. Surely the man can migrate to Northern Ontario or to the Western Provinces, and if he has the knack of obtaining lots of credit, and the luck to have good crops, he won't lose his capital, but in both cases he is lost to the district where he belongs. Not everybody is fit for life in Northern Ontario or the prairie farm however, and according to our observations, which being only a greenhorn's may be wrong, most hired men in Eastern Canada, who want to marry, have to leave the farm, are driven to the town, even when they like

The hired man and the hired girl in Holland mostly are son and daughter of the despised peasants. They have been born on a small farm and know their job from A to Z. When they want to marry, each of them probably has saved enough money to buy the necessary furniture. and they start their young married life mostly by renting a cottage with perhaps two or even one acre of land. enough to provide vegetables, potatoes, to keep one or two goats, or a ewe (Friesian milch-sheep give five to eight quarts daily). They keep a pig and a bunch of chickens: very soon they buy a calf, and in a couple of years they have a cow instead of the goats. They eat the much discussed black bread, which is made of whole wheat or rye, and is certainly more wholesome than the white bread of "civilization."

The men work on neighboring farms the year round and make good, but not unreasonable wages, and it is not serious when he is sometimes out of work because there is always enough food available, and there is al-ways something to do in his own little place.

These people mostly marry young, and have large families, and it certainly would be interesting to make statistics about the difference in age the Canadian hired man and his Dutch colleague marry. This possibility of marrying young, means quicker increase in population, which should be of interest to Canada.

The first years, while the children are young, is a

pretty tough period of course, but as soon as the older ones can help a little bit here and there, real prosperit;

At this point they rent some more land or move to say 8-acre farm. The children grow up, the stock. the sale of milk and eggs increase, and before long the modest 1 acre farm family has blossomed out into a prosperous one, milking 4 or 5 cows and growing all their own food, the man, the boys and girls working out with larger farmers, and in this way contributing to the pros-

Intensive farming does not seem possible without mall farms of different sizes in the right proportion. The higher the intensity of cultivation, the higher the percentage of small farms should be.

What would this mean for the future of Eastern Canada? Enough help for the farmers and their wives at amateur help, but dependable help by boys and girls born and bred in Canada, who do not have to go to cities or to the U. S. as soon as they want to marry, but who know they can make a decent living, and get on in the world according to their ability.

A peasant class in the right proportion would mean available help during the busy seasons, earlier seeding, better weeding, bigger crops, and no rotting of crops in

the field, like 1926 gave us a sample of.

The small farmers and the country artisans would

make life easier for the farm population, would prevent the trek from the farm and the curse of the abandoning of farms: would mean a faster increase in population. more business, more transportation, the factory chimneys

In Holland there are thousands available of the very best type, but they cannot come here today because there is no place for them in Eastern Canada; they don't fit in the economic structure. Of course they can go West, but their special knowledge of, and the special character says peasant means small farmer, and the French dic-tionary says paysan means farmer. In the French dic-the right place for them is Southern Ontario and some

Instead of hot air, offer them a roof, a few acres of class; and how they form an indispensable cog in the economic works of the nations; how it is impossible for neighborhood, and we are convinced they would come

Forget Mr. Webster with his "lowest class of tillers

This does not go for the peasant class in Holland which is second to no other class, and has produced some of the best brains in Europe, yea of the whole world.

The word "peasantlike" does not mean rude, clown-

ish-illiterate, in Holland it is synonymous with decent, law-abiding, hard working.

A racing expert explains that a horse's disinclination to do its best may be due to superior mental development. We must have backed some very highbrow horses in our time.-Punch.



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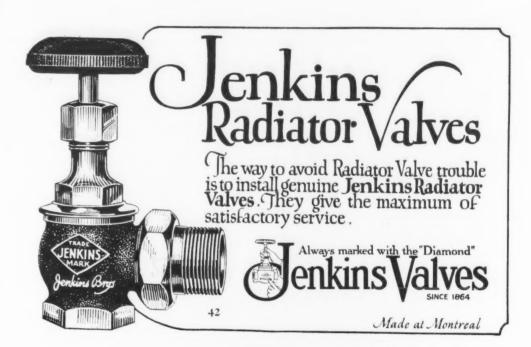
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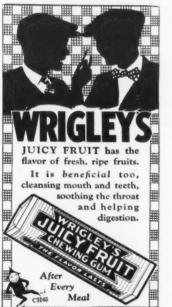
The Farmer

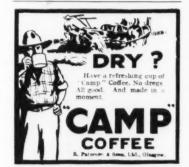
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TRAFFIC STRANGE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE ial permission of the King, motor omnibuses ran for the first time in history down Constitution Hill, past Buckingham Palace and down the Mall. The picture shows Buckingham Palace as it looks today.

The Oxford Hired Man By P. W. Luce

OXFORD UNIVERSITY students are coming to help with the harvest on Ontario and Manitoba tarms tais summer. The lads from the halls ot learning will learn a lot in the short time they spend with us, as witness this letter from a future senior wrangler to one of his triends who had been lucky enough to stay at home:

You must pardon me for the unseemly delay in acquanting you with the record of my odyssey in this strange land, but, really, this is the first occasion on which I have access to pen and ink since I reached this estate in mid-Ontario three weeks ago. Some of the hirelings, or "harvesters", as they are quaintly called, have chided me for not writing letters in pencil, as they do, but that is a crudity of which I could not possibly be guilty.

Our party was sub-divided in Montreal, a bi-lingual city inhabited mostly by Jews. I understand that our destinations were selected by the drawing of lots. Though I objected—on principle—to being separated from my friends-we having agreed to reap the corn in a body, like an army on the march—certain arrogant porters bundled my luggage into a coach, rather roughly pushed me in at the last moment, and here I came to this estate.

The man whom at first I assumed to be the bailiti, but who turned out to be the squire himself, startled me somewhat by exclaiming loudly that he didn't give a blue noot for my letters of introduction, but insisted on feeling my muscles and biceps instead. I flexed these at his request and he was agreeably surprised. He said something to the effect that my accent had led him to believe that must be soft and flabby. They're odd, these colonials!

This Ontario squire is rather a crude person. I doubt if he has any appreciation of the finer sensibilities of life; certainly he knows little of the arts and sciences. He told me to go to Tophet when I tried to interest him in the chemical change that accompanies the ripening of grain, and he swore that the only thing that interested him was the price per bushel. You may find it hard to credit is, but these people depend entirely on the product of heir farms for their revenue.

I mean to say, they have no hereditary investments consols, railways, rubbers, and so on!

Another thing: this particular estate is not entailed! is, however, mortgaged to an association known as Loan Sharks"

by West End tailors. I speak, of course, of their coun-I have given up trying to make these fellows give up on pork!

my proper name and style of the Honorable Cuthbert de Ponsonby Cholmondely; in a spirit of jocose cama- We play poker instead, and in this at least the Canadianraderie they persist in addressing me as "Skinny"!

at the end of a pitchfork and depositing them lengthwise watch, and my monocle,

in a waggon. It is a fatiguing exercise, and conducive to bisters, callouses, sunburn, pimples, freckles, scratches, and hangnails. My complexion is a total loss, and I am credibly informed that there is not a manicure parlor within a hundred miles!

It is now three weeks since I had a hair cut! shudder whenever I look at myself in a mirror. Of course I shave every morning, but I have to use cold water. There is no maid here to tap on the door and whisper, "Your bawth is drawn, sir!"

My portable bawth, by the way, disappeared mysteriously the day after I arrived. I rather suspect quire, as he looked at it covetously, and admitted that he had no bawth in his domicile.

I still have my golf sticks, but experience little desire to use them after the day's labors. It is too dark, anyway, and, candidly, I have a surfeit of physical ex-

So that the business of harvesting might proceed with apidity the squire has given me a minor position in the transport service. This is no sinecure, however. Indeed there are embar assing moments. Every time I say "Ah!" the biooming horse turns to the right, which handicaps me considerably in my conversation

There is another drawback which I had not anticipated when I resinquished the pitchfork. There are no grooms or hostlers or stable boys on this estate, and 1, —moi qui parle—not only have to feed and harness my beasts, but am also under the painful obligation of clean

ing out the barn!!! There is a stinging insect in these parts called the mosquito (culex culicidae) which is irritatingly active wherever I happen to be. I enclose a specimen for dis-

Would you believe this? On the first day, when I called the squire's attention to the fact that it was past four o'clock and tea had not yet been served, he said:
"Wotinell do you think this is? A cricket match? You don't get no afternoon tea here!" I may add that two negatives didn't make an affirmative in this case!

This is beautiful hunting country, but, to my amazement, the farmers do not ride to hounds. My suggestion that foxes be imported from Berkshire was frowned upon in appallingly direct language that convinced me that rough there are few precisions and no pedantics in this colony, there is a clearness and a forcefulness in every-day speech that precludes all possibility of mistake.

The greatest calamity, so far, is the glut of bacon and ham in foreign parts. My squire had imagined that an Sharks".

There would be a heavy demand for pork this year but he has found himself with an immense quantity left by West End tailors. I speak, of course, of their coun-by clothes: I have not seen the togs they wear for the season in town.

on his hands. Result: we have had fried pork for breakfast, roast pork for lunch, and pork sausages for dinner ever since I arrived, and I am getting a bit fed

are civilized, so please send me about ten guid so that I My first work on the estate was what is technically can pay the squire for board when my time is up. He has described as "pitching", which means lifting heavy sheaves already won my wages, my gold cigarette case, my wrist

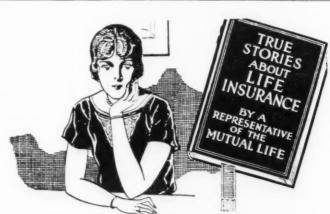


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"Inside Frosting" is a method of applying frosting on the inside of a bulb instead of outside as previously done. This has the effect of screening the filament from the eye and diffusing the light without reducing its strength.
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The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada WATERLO, ONTARIO



FIXING UP PICCADILLY Road repairs in Piccadilly recently caused the buses to be diverted via Buckingham Palace and the Mall. picture gives a view of Piccadilly showing the road up between the Ritz and the Circus.



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"The Enchanted Isle"-Two Films-A Canadian Operatic Company—The Medical View of Jazz

There was a time, before the war, when Toronto was ex-tremely fortunate in A New Musical the matter of the

theatrical entertainment presented in this city. Then the taste of its theatregoing public was esteemed so highly by the Broadway managers that they by the Broadway managers that they would open many of their new shows in this town prior to the New York engagement. The feeling was that what Toronto liked, New York would like; and the natives very innocently regarded that as a compliment. What with the war, however, and the movies, and the increasing popularity of motoring and dancing (to say nothing, incidentally, of the growing habit of the Broadway managers, secure in their belief that we would appreciate anything, to load inferior productions on us) the reliability of the local anything, to load inferior productions on us) the reliability of the local theatregoers became highly questionable, with the result that we fell out of favor with the powers that be. So much so that we have been doing rather poorly of late years, even with regard to productions that already had successful runs in the United States.

All this is by way of preamble to the untilified enthysizing of the statement.

All this is by way of preamole to the qualified enthusiasm of the statement that it looks as if Toronto is in for a revival, to a degree, of its former glory as a "dog-town." This week a new musical show. "The Enchanted Isle." musical show, "The Enchanted 1800, by Ida Hoyt Chamberlin, opened at the Princess prior to its advent on Broadway, while next week Katherine-Cornell comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Somerset Maugham's "The Letter," which New York has yet to

One would like, therefore, to say only he nicest things about these new the nicest things about these new shows and waft them to the big town on a strong wave of approval. As far as "The Enchanted Isle" is concerned. I am afraid that would be mistaken kindness. While it evidently pleased many of the first-nighters in Toronto, it did so for reasons that will have little to do with its success or failure in New York. The freshness of a new production and the fact that it was the first musical show of the opening season created an appreciative state of mind in the auditorium. In addition it possessed an excellent singing cast and ssessed an excellent singing cast and orus; but the noble efforts of these led to obscure the fact that the show is commonplace both as regards the story and the music. The plot is one that has done duty ever since musical comedy was in short pants and the music is of a negligible and often highly reminiscent character.

Julianne Sanderleigh (Kathryn Reece) and Bob Sherill (Greek Evans) own adjoining ranches in Southern California near the Mexican border. They are in love with each other. The aunt of the girl. Mrs. Stewart Haver-hill-Smith (Madeleine Grey) is a social climber and is scheming to marry the climber and is scheming to marry the girl to an unprincipled Italian count. Romeo de Spaghetino (George E. Mack). The uncle of the girl, Stewart Haverhill-Smith (Basil Ruysdael) plans to acquire by underhand methods the ranches of the two young people because the lands are rich in oil deposits. The course of true love, as a consequence of these machinations, does not run smooth for very long.

The settings are colorful and attractive: the first scene, the garden of

tive: the first scene, the garden of Pob Sherill's ranch-house in California, the second, the living-room of his and the third, the deck of his yacht. "l'andora." The play opens with what was intended to be an exciting rescue from forest fire, and closes with a sea-

from forest fire, and closes with a sea-plane landing at sea beside the yacht. But these are better left to the screen, where they are done more effectively. I have spoken of the fine singing cast. Greek Evans, who created roles in "Blossom Time," "Song of the Plame" and "The Student Prince," possesses a strong and impressive baritone; only at the close of the sec-ond act, however, in "The Voice of the High Sicrasi" was he given any kind of an opportunity to display its powers. Kathryn Reece made a most attractive beroine; good-looking and with a sweet coloratura soprano. Basil Ruysdael. oloratura soprano. Basil Ruysdael formerly connected with the Metropoli-tan opera, has an excellent basso, but he is given little opportunity to use it. The chorus of men and girls make a better singing ensemble than one ordin arily hears, and the dancing, while not extraordinary, pleases. Marga Waldron is the one solo dancer and her graceful manoueverings were one of the delights

of the evening.
"The Enchanted Isle" is described as a musical romance. It has no comedy at all, and the efforts of the usually reliable Hansford Wilson, as Bill Capps reliable Hansford Wilson, as Bill Capps the cowboy, to introduce humor are praiseworthy but not very successful. The negro servant, Enoch, and the Chinese servant, Yen Sang, were obviously intended as comic relief; but over their attempts let us discreetly draw a veil.

Several Fine Film Productions The doldrums of summer past, there are signs of renewed life in the motion picture houses.

return of the city-dwellers to the ordin ary business of life has resulted in increased attendance at the "movies and better-class pictures are again becoming the rule. Two excellent films this week, "Chang," at the Pantages Theatre, and "What Price Glory," at the Regent for an extended stay, TO ESTABLISH OPERA



EDOUARD ALBION Founder and director of the Washing-ton National Opera Co., who plans a similar institution for Toronto. Mr. Albion, in private life Harold Meek, is a Canadian by birth. He intends, by way of inauguration, to present an ambitious operatic program in the spring.

suspiciously introduce the fall season. former tells the story Slamese family who try to build their little home in the jungle. It is a never-ending struggle between them and the denizens of the forest for food, in which defeat and victory are both temporary conditions. It is one of the most fascin-ating pictures that one has seen on the screen in some time; and its charm the screen in some time; and its charm is the fact that it photographs real be developed in connection with the life. There is not a Hollywood actor or prop in the thing. The two men who filmed it have made a success of screening the lives of primitive peoples. Their studies of animal life in the jungle are highly engrossing. This is a film that can be recommended for everyone to see.

Mr. Albion (Harold Meek) is a Canadian and an artist of wide experience

talking about, Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings. Now we have the screen version of "What Price Glory" our famous singers for many decades and it retains the power and brutal sincerity of the play. The heroes of the story are Captain Flagg and Sergeant Quirt, hard-boiled Marines, whose two occupations in life are fighting and making love to the type of lady until Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the Britistely not mentioned in drawing-rooms. Already coarsened beyond belief, the war has no effect upon them, but it dues on others of finer sensibilities.

language-unmistakable even on the language—unmistakable even on the screen—and the unlovely amatory epi-sodes, it moves one by its compelling reality and the sincerity of purpose that brought it into being. It has been directed by Raoul Walsh with intelli-gence and a fine sense of screen values, and the acting of the cast is superb, particularly of Victor McLagen, who as Contain Floor, gives a characterization Captain Flagg gives a characterization the vitality of which one will not forget in a hurry, and Dolores Del Rio, who makes of Charmaine a more appealing character than she was on the stage

Hal Trank

A Canadian National

Edouard Albion, founder and general director of The Washington National Opera, U. S. A., was in Toronto recently for the purpose of organizing The Canadian National Opera. The two organizations will be

A Festival of Grand Opera with outstanding artists in the leading roles will be given in Toronto during the early spring.

early spring.

The organization will be worked out on the same basis as The Washington National Opera which has attained such notable success, and now ranks with the leading companies of the world.

Whereas the basic personnel of the Washington company has been built up with American singers, augmented by world famous guest artists, Mr. Albion will bring home a group of Canada's own renowned singers to form the nucleus of the Canadian

company.

Opportunity will also be given for a limited number of young singers of Ontario and Quebec to join the company. A school of opera training will be developed in connection with the company.

a film that can be recommended for everyone to see.

The play, "What Price Glory," which made New York sit up and take notice several seasons ago, had as its purpose the revelation that war is a brutal business and not the romantic affair that the sentimentalists would have us on the principle of the European combelieve. It was written by two American authors who knew what they were taking about, Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings, Now we have the

lately not mentioned in drawing-rooms. Ish Ambassador, Mrs. Daws, wife of the E Aiready coarsened beyond belief, the war has no effect upon them, but it does on others of finer sensibilities. When the muck and filth and horror of it all finally breaks their spirits.

The picture has been a sensation in the United States, and it is easy to see why. Despite the crudity of the Preshing, Mr. Longworth, and many

RETURNS TO TORONTO IN A NEW PLAY



KATHERINE CORNELL The magnetic American actress who will appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week in Somerset Maugham's "The Letter," which has been a leading success in London for the past year. Miss Cornell was last seen here in "The Green Hat", by Michael Arlen.

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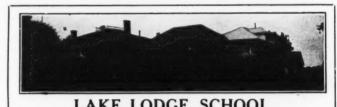
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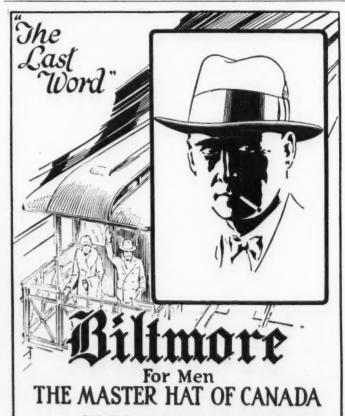


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THE STEPPING STONES



Fred and Dorothy Stone, who will be seen in their new musical comedy, "'Criss-Cross", at the Princess Theatre the week of Sept. 19th.

other distinguished and powerful men give their support as guarantors and patrons of the company.

During these nine years many high peaks of operatic achievement have been reached. The first great Allbeen reached. The first great AllAmerican cast ever assembled on the
boards of a Grand Opera Stage was
brought together by Mr. Albion five
years ago. Since that time at least
one All-American cast has been
assembled each year. These productions have proven the outstanding
successes of each season.
Each production has furnished opportunity for at least one young
American artist to have a debut in a
leading role. Feodar Challapin, Edward
Johnson, Josef Schwarz, Louise Homer,
Luella Melius, Edith Mason, Jean
Gordon, John Charles Thomas, and a
host of others who have won world

Edward Johnson, Jean Gordon, Flor-ence Easton, Florence Austral, Luella Melius, Mary Lewis, John Charles Thomas and Edouard Albion.

The repertoire for the Festival will

include Carmen, Thais and Faust.
Toronto, with its splendid Conservatory of Music, its fine young Symphony Orchestra, its famous Mendelssohn Choir and Hart House Quartette, can truly be called the musical centre of Canada. Toronto is pre-eminently the city to lead the way in the development of The Canadian National Opera.

The Doctor

The Musical Courier Looks
At Jazz
whose conversation one day turned to

the subject of jazz. There was no musician present, but the subject was debated pro and con. The most interesting views were presented by one, a specialist, a neuropath. He is reported follows:

"His thoughts seemed to be, primarily, that humanity seeks its pleasures according to its nervous condition. As the nervous condition changes, the pleasures change. Pleasures that s Isfy at one time, in one epoch or decade, may fail entirely to satisfy at another time. The gradual decline of the minuet, the lancers, the quad-rille, the waltz, and other such obsolete or almost obsolete dances was due, in the opinion of this physician, not to what one ordinarily calls change of taste, but to a purely pathological nervous condition—a general state of nervous condition nervous fatigue.

"The idea seems to be that, at times people have danced lustly for the delight that healthy animals take in rhythmical physical exercise. Such people are in a state of nervous tranquility—their nerves are at rest. Gordon, John Charles Thomas, and a They are no more excited than child-host of others who have won world fame in their art have appeared with the Washington company as guest stately minuet one must trace the gradual development of mentality and martists who will be available for this Grand Opera Festival in Toronto are

jazz, one must seek motives in grad-

jazz, one must seek motives in grad-ually exhausted nerve centres.
"The waitz to-day falls to satisfy.
Why? Simply because the nerves of the present generation are in such a state that they are soon bored by slow motion, just as they are bored by silence. A healthy, normal animal, whether human or not, is not bored by tranquility, rest, silence. A man in a normal state can sit all day fishing or drifting along with a small breeze. drifting along with a small breeze. When his nervous health begins to fall he takes to tobacco, to fast motors, to exciting sports; and for those who cannot indulge in such things jazz furnishes the substitute.

"Jazz is rhythmic in the sense that a motor is rhythmic. It is all very well to talk about cross rhythms and syncopations in jazz, but these only serve to accentuate the absolute, un serve to accentuate the absolute, unchanging regularity of the beat, maintained by the banjo in most jazz orchestras. Jazz devotees resent any irregularity of beat. They want no retards. If there is expression it must be purely dynamic or the result of varieties of orchestra color. The rhythmic beat must be fixt, unchange-the mechanical and the jazz loves with able, mechanical, and the jazz lover will be just as annoyed by any deviation as a motorist will be by any irregular-ity in the beat of his motor. We have all seen absent-minded motorists. A cylinder is missing, there is a click

cylinder is missing, there is a click somewhere that is unusual, and it gets on the motorist's nerves.

"Yes, says the doctor, but not if the motorist's nerves are in good shape. The reason the poorly acting motor gets on the motorist's nerves is because he is depending upon the rhythmic beat for stimulation. When the beat fails in its perfect regularity it is as if the in its perfect regularity it is as if the motorist were deprived of his dope. Thus also with the jazz lover. The more jaded the nerves are the more rapid and rhythmic the beat must be to

"This doctor failed to take the matter seriously or to become excited about it. He evidently had no intention of trying to reform the world, and was interested to reform the world, and was interested in the matter purely as a scientific problem. 'But what will be the end?' he was asked. 'End?' he replied. 'Why, 'ee world will go on worrying along as it always has. The weak ones will die off and the strong ones take their place. Then music will get back or go formard to other forms. What sort of forms? Who can tell? Who could have predicted jazz? Who can predict what will follow?"

Coming Events

"SWEETHEARTS," considered the musterpiece of the many compositions of the late Victor Herbert, will be the offering of the American Light Opera Company at the Princess Theatre next week. The American Light Opera Company is an organization composed of well-known artists who are touring America in an extensive repertoire of favorite successful operas, which are being presented at a operas, which are being presented at a operas, which are being presented at a moderate scale of prices. This scale of prices would not be possible if it were not for the fact that the American Light Opera Company is playing extended engagements. Due to the extended engagements. Due to the bookings at the Princess Theatre it was impossible to arrange an extended engagement at the present, but it was decided to play a special engagement in Toronto next week as an introduc-tion of the organization. Later on in the season the company will return to Toronto and present a number of both

Toronto and present a number of both comic and grand opera successes.

"Sweethearts" is one of the most tuneful operas ever written, contains a vast amount of rollicking comedy, and will doubtless be one of the finest music treats to be heard here this season. Among the cast are Miss Theo Pennington, soprano; Carl Bundschu, baritone; Harry Pfell, tenor; and Ed. Andrews, comedian, generally regarded as "The Big Four" in comic opera circles to-day. The chorus is said to be exceptional. A special orchestra is being arranged for the engagement.

Malcolm Fassett, the successful actor-producer, by special arrangement with Vaughan Glaser, is rangement with Vaugnan Glaser, is offering Toronto a splendid list of new dramatle sensations from New York and London at the Glaser Victoria Theatre this season, beginning Monday night, September 19. Mr. Fassett is bringing his own company to present these plays, and the popular-priced play-house will thus become the home of brilliant drama of the most up-toor brilliant drama of the most up-to-date character. Mr. Glaser, in addition to the securing of Mr. Flassett and his Flayers, has engaged an orchestra of distinction under the leadership of Elie Spivak, the well-known violinist, who will furnish most unique and attractive programmes, featuring soloists during the intermissions.

Note and Comment

Hall on October 24th. Dusolina Gian-nini, the famous soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, will share the programme with the Toronto musicians from Hart House. Harold Bauer, eminent planist, is president of the Beethoven Society. It is considered the pinnacle of musical achievement in





MISS MADELINE WILLS A member of the Toronto Junior League, who will take part in the mannequin parade in the Fall Fashion at the Uptown this week.

New York to appear on the Beethoven Society Series, and the Hart House Quartet has once again scored in being thus honored.

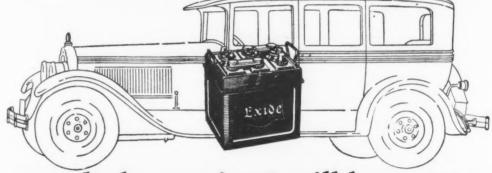
An important factor in the activities An Important factor in the activities of the Hart House String Quartet to their frequent appearance under the auspices of leading universities and colleges. Last year they appeared for McGill, Harvard, University of Rochester, Toronto, Iowa, and Chicago, During the week of October 10th they will play for Acadia College, Mount Allison Ladies' College, Dalhousie University and Toronto University.

HIGHLY successful was the recent HIGHLY successful was the recent convention of the Canadian College of Organists at Toronto, August 29th to 31st. The registration of members and their friends was considerably in advance of that of other years, and included, besides Toronto organists, many from Hamilton Montreal, Ottawa, London, and other points, as well as a number of visitors from the National Association of Organists of the United States. Among these latter was the president of the association, Mr. Reginald McAll, of New York, (Continued on Page 19) (Continued on Page 10)



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The plain old tin and I THE Hart House String Quartet has accepted the invitation of the Beethoven Society of New York to appear on the opening program of that society's season's concerts in Town Hall on October 24th. Dusoling Giant the famous sourano of the work together



talen:ed young lady of Winnipeg, no has been meeting with success on the American stage. She will be seen in Toronto shortly.

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THE GLAMOR OF THE OLD IVORY COAST

"Trader Horn: Being the Life and Works of Alfred Aloysius Horn" written by himself; edited and annotated by Ethel-reda Lewis; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; 302 pages; \$2.50.

"Ayc, we must pack in as much originality as we can. But the correct-find thing in all literary books is to remember that even the truth may need suppressing if it appears out of langent with the common man's notion of reality. reality.
"Do 1 believe in realism? It's a thing

Fre never had anything to do with Ma'am. Reality's good enough for me, In plain words, facts. And that's what I've built on in this book."

HOW the old pedlar of seventy-three years, living in a Johannesburgh doss house, came to sell a gridiron to Mrs. Lewis, the South African novelist, and the meeting led to the freshening of fading memories of the vory and rubber trade in equatorial Africa in the 1870's, is as much of a omance as any of the exploits in the ook which preserves those memories. The youthful adventurer now become a derelict, smarting under the knowledge that he owed his very existence to "philanthropy," fascinating study in personality. It is that personality, expressed in homely specimens of practical philosophy, that lends the book a greater value than his artfully concocted tale of carrying off the beautiful "godless" of the Isorgas, on which he relies for "reader interest."

When Mrs. Lewis attempted to get is history in a series of interviews, she found his mind travelled in arrow circles. Then she got him to ite the chapters himself, weekly, When the instalments were delivered. he talked to him, and these converations have been appended to each the chapters from Horn's hand, which are printed exactly as he wrote hem. Noticing that he looked weak me day, she offered him a drink of

brandy:

Ma'am, I should appreciate an incentive. We get nothing but this so-called tea and coffee. Poor stuff when you're seeking an inspiration. I should sure appreciate a more useful drink. From Hen Jonson downwards the use of an incentive has been recognized as nothing less nor more than natural in the interests of literature. aterests of literature.

That a popular book has been view of Horn's consciousness of his a few of the descriptive passages, public. He had observed carefully and read a little, and had his own notions of what the public wanted:

How do you like my bits about sorillas? The Americans'il fancy that for the children. If you can write a book that knecks young and old, gives 'em a good laft and no harm to the susceptibilities—that's what goes in America. A moral people except when it comes to murder and so on.

That is the sort of remark that led ohn Galsworthy to describe Horn's as "full of sheer stingo." frica, and vouches for his bo: a was Sinclair; des. It would be too much to expect fides. It would be too much to expect Mr. Galsworthy to confirm all Horn says about the Congo. No one will may say, natural to turn to Nature. ever know in what proportion fact and fancy have been lead now, conditions have changed, ponding contempt for some types of and his anxiety to please his readers white men who go among them: is a danger signal. But the old man have kept the elephants safe so long and, whatever his lapses of memory, there is probably more truth in his loved his rivers, and had a poetic appreciation of scenic beauties and the simplicity of the natives lives, wasting wild life to make what they

BORN in Lancashire about 1850.

Horn was educated at St. Edward's College, and about 1870 went out to the African West Coast, just above the Congo country, in the service of one of the his F. I. BORN in Lancashire about 1850, our the service of one of the big English He is trading companies. He cannot re- against the French, who seem first to member whether he was seventeen or have earned his dislike because they mineteen when he arrived, but he was n rubber and ivory. He hunted lephants, gorillas, and leopards, and had to engage sometimes in tribal wars, and fight pitched battles. In all this he was greatly helped by naving been initiated by the rite of Egbo into the mysteries of the cannibal religion. Naturally, he was not quite faithful to his earlier creed:

No. I can't be said to be strictly Catholic any more, ma'am. You forget the animosities of religion when you're living a life close to Nature.

Elsewhere he explains why he gave

up praying: But looked at from all angles I've always arrived at the notion that Nature's a great big unknown god we've got to make terms with without the humiliation of prayer.

interior. Aware one day that Horn feared for her safety, she exhibited her unconscious courage:

"Why, Mr. Horn," she says, "what's the matter? Isn't God here just the same as in America?"

The first chapter begins with recollections of school. By the second he is already in Africa, and by the He tells an amusing story about sell last he has concluded his life as a of events is supposed to be chronological, but no dates are given. Trade methods and topography are discussed; the natives, with whom he



ALFRED ALOYSIUS "HORN" The "Trader Horn" whose biography covers sixty years spent among the cannibals of the Congo, hunting lvory and rubber.

lived intimately, and the birds, beasts and reptiles he was familiar with are described fully. Some of this informative matter has intrinsic roduced is not to be wondered at in value, much of it is well done, and and most of the dramatic ones-like the elephant hunt, the river fight with natives, and visits to villages of the cannibals-are first class writing. If the emphasis here is thrown upon Horn's idiocyncrasies, it is not because the book's merit rests entirely upon the unconscious humor of his idiom, but because it is this aspect that makes the book unique.

The author's love of Nature, which is one of the remarkable things about the book, is quaintly attributed to his Galsworthy met Horn in South uncommunicative chief, whose name

trader's early associates are all brothers, the cannibals, and corres-

and therefore his atmosphere always rings true whatever may be the degree of accuracy of his alleged facts.

wasting wild life to make what they call a bag. While the cannibals are there, there'll be no lack of elephants.

They never kill wanton. Only to eat. They'd never be so childish as these ukes and colonels who have to count the head they kill same as we counted our marbles in Lancashire. The

consistently prejudiced being read with avidity:



ST. SEBASTIAN Spanish Journey" by Julius Meier-Graefe.

got to make terms with without I often wonder what all the old unailiation of prayer. This connudging of the Almighty is a called bonne entente between France ke. stant nudging of the Almighty is a stant nudging of the Almighty is a stant nudging of the Almighty is a called bonne entente and Britain. Giving the Ivory Coast away to France for some dirty little missionary effort, though mindful of the interdependence of missions and trade. "The Good Book'd not go far without the Day Book." And he quite lost his heart to Miss Hasken of the guts of a cod in a filthy factory on a freezing coast. That's the sort of freezing coast. That's the sort of a freezing coast. That's the sort of the guts of a cod in a filthy factory on a freezing coast. That's the sort of the guts of a cod in a filthy factory on a freezing coast. That's the sort of the guts of a cod in a filthy factory on a freezing coast. Cincinnati, whom he conveyed to her self-chosen post at Samba Falls in the interior. A series of a coast. That's the sort of thing'd make a Frenchman laugh. Aye, be'd snigger a bit at that,

BESIDES working for the company adventurous as that was, Horn did a nice private business on the side, shipping specimens of butterflies, birds and animals to England for museums and private collectors. ing President Grant a gorilla to ! trader in that region an indefinite shipped in a barrel of spirits, and number of years later. The sequence the mistake by which the barrel of spirits put on the ship contained the body of an Englishman, waiting to be sent home for burial. He then capthis with other incidents of the kind. including

But there's always a risk in shipping But there's always a risk in shipping anything in spirits. A man's a man for all that and you'l not find sailors differing from the rules of common humanity. They put Nelson in spirits after the battle. But when the keg was unpacked in London by the Admiralty authorities there want's a series of the sail to be supplyed to the sail to the sail to be supplyed to the sail to the sail to be supplyed alty authorities there wasn't a drop left. Bone dry. An unpleasant episode, when a man's saved his country, but they gave him St. Paul's as soon as they could.

It must not be thought that the whole book is made up of miscellaneous comments. Sometimes I wish it were. They are, it will be seen. so highly flavored that the record of the author's travels is, by comparison ometimes tame, and occasionally dull. The livelier portions have in them a gusto and tang that is rare, and as refreshing as rare; but sometimes the narrative degenerates into just the confused memories of a poor old man. Perhaps half of the narrative belongs in each class. It is well worth reading for the half that is "stingo"; and in the half that is not as highly charged one gets a good deal of illumination about trade conditions sixty or seventy years ago, for Horn's cando is not checked by any fear of giving the show away. Trade was to him a religion, and its methods, in the main right.

Slaves were cheap, as the oversea trade in them was practically at an end. After the American war of the North and South there was a strict watch kept on the Old West Coast slavery posts, especially by the British whose gunboats continually patrolled the coast and showed no mercy to slavers. This was a bon to the large trading houses as the slaves were generally put to rubber cutting and that was the reason for the boom in rubber trade. Many useless slaves were tubber trade. Many useless slaves were drowned or done away with after their usefulness as rubber cutters was over. A slaver would often buy a father, son and wife, and leave the girl's mother behind. Nothing to read, and having only a soutchman to talk to, it seemed, you hay say, natural to turn to Nature.

Horn has great respect for the visdom and manners of bir of the soutchman to talk to, it seemed, you have say, natural to turn to Nature.

Horn has great respect for the visdom and manners of bir of the soutchest of the soutch that the soutc

because the life of the jungle was the passion of his life, he has been able to re-create its spirit effectively. there is probably more truth in his account than in those of most travellers. His book is precious because most men who do the world's work in the outposts of civilization never attempt to write for publication, and but for an accident Horn's story would never have seen print. Yet his book's great virtue lies in wide understanding of life. and penetrating comments upon it; and it is for the originality of his thought that he is

What's that, Ma'am? Do I believe that Shakespeare was written by Bacon? I've heard the idea spoken of in London, but if you'll excuse me sounding somewhat harsh, that's one of a mere boy, and the splendid savagery and Germans. His disgust with shocked and enthralled him. For many years he sailed the great rivers, the Muni, the Gaboon, the Anguna and Germans. His disgust with sounding somewhat harsh, that's one of the most foolbardy notions that the mind of man could conceive. It's wrote will known that the monks wrote Shakespeare. The priests wrote Shakespeare. . . The priests wrote Shakespeare. What human man could have learned so much without the

The advance sales of the book enabled the publisher to advance the author sufficient to move from the cheap municipal boarding house where he wrote it, and to give up peddling kitchen utensils woven by nimself out of wire, and to take up his abode in a comfortable home for old men. His life has been wholly adventurous-the South African war, prospecting in Rhodesia, on a mine sweeper in the Great War, and so on -and it is likely, and desirable, that he will soon give us further fruits of his experience.

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ited those parts until recently, and thought by the author to be "the perishing fragments of a very ancient civilization," of different derivation from that of the other tribes of Indians.

from that of the other tribes of Indians. This England by Edgar Wallace (Hodder & Stoughton-Musson, Illustrated, \$2.50). This group of thumbnail sketches of English types common to-day is made up of diverse elements. Pathetic, piquant, and broadly humorous by turn, they take the reader through many social strata, and furnish him with insight and amusement. The cartoon-like drawings add greatly to the volume. Book is hereby recommended for its light, deft touches, and human interest.

The Sentimentalists by Dale Collins

The Right To Be Happy by Dora

Russell (Routledge-Musson, Toronto, \$2). Mrs. Bertrand Russell here offers

\$2). Mrs. Bertrand Russell here offers some plainly expressed, and perhaps not absolutely new, thoughts on morals and religion, science and philosophy. Though mostly a restatement of principles pretty well agreed upon some years ago by writers like her husband, and frequently treated in presented.

years ago by writers are ner nussand, and frequently treated in essays and fiction, her book presents ideas that have not by any means as yet been

uman interest.



THE UNITED STATES: IN SATIRE AND LIBEL

"Plato's American Republic" by Douglas Woodruff, "Today and Tomorrow" series; Musson, Toronto; 122 pages; 85c. "The Babbitt Warren" by C. E. M. Joad; Musson, Toronto; 247 pages; \$2.50.

T IS hard to believe that the author of "The Future of Morals," which is a witty book, and "Modern Philosophy," which is a wise one, could by turns be so dull, trite and prejudiced, as we find him in his unprovoked attack upon the civilization of the United States in "The Babbitt Warren," which undertakes to prove the universal vulgarity of Americans, and leaves one with the feeling that its author is not in the best of taste himself. I say "unprovoked" because Mr. Joad admits he has never been near the country. and has derived his information wholly from stray newspaper clippings from the English press. For instance, as a sample of American civilization, he quotes an extract from "daily paper," September 27,

At Janesboro', in Georgia, D.— H—won a "tobacco chewing Marathon" against 45 other competitors. He chewed without ceasing for two days and a half, when the doctors stopped him to present leafs for him to prevent lock-jaw.

That is the sort of item Mencken prints in his "Americana" section of the "Mercury" to amuse the American middle classes. Joad goes on about prohibition, salesmanship, the Dayton Trial, and so forth, as many did before him, when these subjects were not so stale; but because he knows less of what he is talking about than any other man who has written on the theme, he falls into silly errors. To illustrate the religious life of the United States, he says:

A strange sect is found in some States and in Canada, whose members live in communities and never wear so much as a string of beads.

Possibly this has reference to the brief passion for nudity displayed by the Doukhobors about twenty years ago, and suppressed by the police in few days. Neither the Roman Catholic Church, nor the United Church of Canada would agree that this interesting episode was typical of the ecclesiastical life of this continent, then or now. And finally we learn with astonishment that Bruce Barton's "The Man Nobody Knows" (specimen of American culture) was the great literary success of New York in the fall of 1925," which assertion is too ridiculously

American people, one is advised to "Plato's American Republic." which is the cleverest and subtlest volume in the "Today and Tomorrow" series, to which Mr. Joad also has been Lysis.

a noteworthy contributor. The book a noteworthy contributor. The book sparkles. It is based on adequate information. It is fair and just. If the Americans come in for the majority of the digs, the English get us?" till in the end the visitors confess." their share too, and the Scotch, and Socrates himself. who is suppricked by several thrusts, neat and original "Republic" is closer, sharp. The report of the Hootsville, Iowa, "Courier" of a luncheon address Socrates made at the Rotarian Club, and its cool reception, is one of the most amusing passages. But the author is as ready to find strong qualities as weak ones, and proves his

wisdom by often finding them mixed: "Now I say (Socrates is speaking) that in religion they are followers of Pythagoras without rightly understanding his doctrine, and that they are to be numbered among the worshippers of the Sacred number."

"Without doubt," said Lysis, "the Sacred Number is Number One, which has long been the favorite among mankind."

"You are wrong," said I. "and you must not think that the Americans are in general more selfish than other men. I think that the opposite is the case, and that nowhere on earth, not even among the Athenians, is there so much fellow-feeling and willingness to help combined with so much competitiveness and so great a desire to excel in contests. No, the number is the symbol n, or whatever you choose that denotes the greatest quantity. For they pay a most special and devout worship to a strange god whom they call Progress, and whose will they declare it to be that there shall be made as great a number as possible of all objects that men make, but principally of the machines that are called 'autos' of the machines that are called 'autos' or 'cars'."

is best seen in the impartiality of the

treatment of the related races: "And what happens when the Amer- fair-haired Haidas, said to have inhab-

come to England?" asked ited those parts until recently, and

Phaelon.

"The English enjoy that. They feel very superior when they show to the Americans the cathedra's and castles of their country. They act as if they had built these things themselves, whereas, in fact, the dead who built them were as much the ancestors of the Americans as of the English. But the English are the elder branch that has inherited the place. The buildings the modern English themselves put up they do not show to anybody, but many Americans are forever wandering to these new buildings and are filled with joy that they build such places larger and better."

d better,"
"And have they a special affection
r the island of England?" asked

"Why yes, most of the rich ones me originally from there," I said. "Well, why do they not buy it?" he

The Sentimentalists by Dale Collins (Little, Brown-Gundy, Toronto, \$2). By the author of "Ordeal." Again it is the sea, and human beings who travel in ships, and again it is the tropics. But this time the people are of the trader type, and the plot has nothing in common with "Ordeal." or "The Haven" either, except that it is a good story, well done. emanded,
"Many think that will happen in
time," I replied, "or at least that they
will purchase the surface to a depth of forty feet, for that is the earth upon which English history has happened.



DR. MARK G. MCELHINNEY outdoor poems, "Morning in the Marsh."

and that they will lay out the island in their western districts by Yellowstone Park, where there is plenty of room

Then Phaelon said: "Is it true, Socrates, that the English and the Americans speak the same language?"

"No."
"But," went on Phaelon, puzzled.
"they understand each other after a
fashion, do they not? Do they use
their hands to speak with?"
"Only in New York."
"And what happens when the
Englishmen visit America?" demanded

"Why," I answered, "they are surwhich assertion is too ridiculously and maliciously false to warrant correction.

Why," I answered, "they are surprised that it is not more like England, and at once complain; and many are offended that the Americans are not more like the English, and say so, for they are subjected to torture to make them say what they think."

"What is the torture?" cried Phaelon.
"They call it the Third Degree, and
it consists in endless interrogation."
"Could you not get such a post as
forturer in America, Socrates?" asked

was talk of it," I said, "There

That is the sort of two-edged wit that covers most of the pages. It will posed to be narrating to two pupils be seen that it takes more knowledge an account of his own and Xantippe's of the Americans and the English than adventures while they were both of Plato to appreciate it. In some lecturing in the United States, is other passages the parody of the

William arthur Deacons

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertment

About England by M. V. Hughes
(Dent. Toronto, Illustrated, \$1.50).
Compact, readable little guide-book and
work of description, well illustrated,
and containing many good suggestions
for visiting particular spots or reading
about them. There are some ancedotes;
and the work can be read straight
through as descriptive essays if so
desired, or it can be used for a reference book only. My advice is to read
it carefully here before going to
England, as it will influence your
program and itherary.

Copper Sun by Countee Cullen
(Harper-Musson, Toronto, decorations
by Charles Cullen, \$2.25). A second
volume of short poems by the Negro
author of "Color," which I had the
pleasure of reviewing last year. These
items are cleverer than the early ones;
but I miss the direct statement of
racial feeling that played a prominent
part in the former book. Smart, but
not too much so to allow him to befundamentally sincere.

Progress, and whose will they declare to be that there shall be made as reat a number as possible of all bleets that men make, but principally f the machines that are called 'autos' r 'cars'."

Possibly the quality of the book best seen in the impartiality of the eatment of the related races:

"And what happens when the Amers of the callow him to be foundamentally sincere.

The Kingdom of the Sun by A. M. Stephen (Dent. Toronto, \$2). In this romance of the Canadian Pacific coast, Mr. Stephen of Vancouver has made his story about one who sailed the seas with Drake in the Golden Hind. For material, he has such matters as the richly suggestive legends of the fair-halved Haiden.

accepted by all readers, and are still unknown to many. To such, if they are liberal minded, Mrs. Russell's book will be welcome.

Charna* by Gervez Baronti (Dorrence, Philadelphia, \$2). Shall we say that this book is another "She," Men of the City. (Published by the university of Saskatchowan, illustrated, about 50c). An interesting compendium of local history.

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to T H E B O O K S H E L F, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto. BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON

A New Book by SIR BERTRAM WINDLE

RELIGIONS PAST and PRESENT

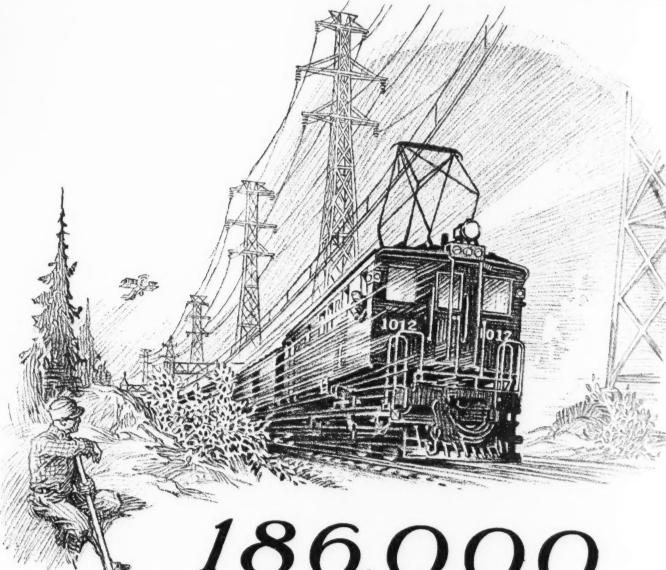
A popular, historic account of the beliefs, superstitions and racial morals of mankind throughout the world, the laws that have governed his social welfare and the outcome of that struggle to see God and to worship according to the instincts that guided him.

It does not in any way deal with the denominations of the Christian religion, but with Christianity as a whole and in relation to other religions. A scholarly and well-documented work, written for the

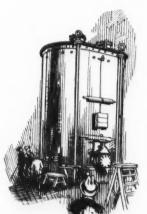
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OVER those wires which stretch high over-head races the mighty force of electricity at the speed of lightning - incredibly swift. The power which traverses these high-voltage transmission lines is sufficient to wreck a community or to build, light and serve a city.

In order that the immense volume of power which is required to meet the demands of home and industry may be delivered economically and safe, a vast amount of transmission equipment must be called into service. Giant transformers convert the energy into tremendously high voltages—as high as 220,000 volts—for transmission across the country. Switching and protective equipment are employed to harness this mighty surge of power. Then, upon its arrival at the electrical station, the energy is again trans-

formed into a low, safe voltage, to flow through the network of wires and cables which form a modern electrical system.

By means of the almost miraculous effect of transformers and transmission equipment, the resistless, lightning power of electricity is harnessed and controlled so that it obeys the touch of a child's finger upon the switch and performs, in absolute safety, the many tasks that fall to its lot in industry and in the home.

The designing and building of generators, transformers and transmission equipment forms a considerable part of the service which Canadian General Electric Company is privileged to render to the development of electricity and to the welfare of Canada.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.

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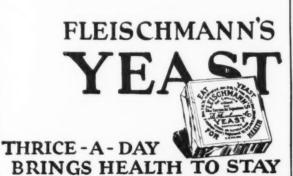


Style, workmanship and quality all play their part but it requires Borsalino style, Borsalino workmanship and Borsalino quality to produce the kind of hat that is "worn with pride." The new fall shipments have arrived.

THE FINEST HIGH-GRADE HATS IN THE WORLD

You keep your automobile toned up-

How about your health?



MUSICEDRAMA

ch which drew a large andience.

The following is a list of the officers for the year 1927-28: Clarice which drew a large audience, the recitalists being Dr. Fricker. Dr. Sanders, and Miss Lähan Carpenter and the Spivak String Quartette. A feature of the evening was a suite by taking quartet, which was delightfully played, with Dr. Sanders at the organ, Mr. E. is Spivak, solo violin. Solo violin.

Louis Vierne was given at the Walmer Road Baptist Church by Mr. H. M. Turton, of Montreal. Mr. Turton illusationed from Page 7)
Lillan Carpenter who was recitalists and recital was given in the the Metropolitan Methodist and frew a large audience.

Tarton, of Montreal. Mr. Turton illustrated his talk by playing movements from these symphonies. Later a fine recital was given at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, by Dr. Willan, assisted by the boys of the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Dalton Baker.

The following is a Mr.

James, A.R.C.O., Toronto; Dr. H. A. Fricker, F.R.C.O., Toronto; Mr. A. G.



Who has inaugurated the fall season at Uptown Theatre with an attractive stage presentation which includes a dance orchestra, and prominent revue artists.



TO APPEAR IN A SERIES OF CONCERTS Geza de Kresz, the Hungarian violinist, and his wife. Norah Drewett, the English pianist, who have lately returned to Toronto from an extended trip abroad. They will give a series of concerts together. Mr. de Kresz is the leading violinist in the Hart House String Quartet.

the Uke, and the Nugo'd Re-

Stresemann has tried everything to

Rhineland except Prohibition.—Dallas

It is reported that Captain Lindbergh took back a saxophone when he returned to America. He must come over here again and again .-

The stress laid on keeping one's eye

on one's ball is probably the best

proof of the Scotch origin of golf.

-Arkansas Gazette

get the French Army out of

Merriman, A.R.C.O., Toronto; Mr. Cyril
Moss, F.R.C.O., Toronto; Mr. Harvey
Robb, Toronto; Dr. H. Sanders,
F.R.C.O., Ottawa; Mr. J. E. T. Martin,
Montreal; Mr. R. Tattersall, Toronto; assisted by Virginia Sully in "Maybe,
Mr. C. E. Wheeler, F.R.C.O., London,
Ont.; Dr. Healey Willan, F.R.C.O.
Toronto; Mr. Burton L. Kurth,
F.R.C.O. Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. George
M. Brewer, F.A.G.O. Montreal, Que.

MR. and Mrs. Geza de Kresz
During the six weeks they spent on the continent they visited the wonderfully interesting International Music Exhibition at Frankfurt, which is certain'y the greatest living documentation of music, past and present, ever brought together. There they had the surprise of hearing records made by Mrs. de Kresz (as Norah Drewett) some years ago for the German firm of Phillipps

of hearing records made by Mrs. de Kresz (as Norah Drewett) some years ago for the German firm of Phillipps at a concert of reproducing pianos. Their only regret was that England and Canada were not represented among the nations, practically every other country having sent loans of untold value: France contributing from the Louvre, Bibliotheque Nationale, Conservatoire: Belgium from Ysaye's great collection: Italy from the inexhaustible fund of ecclesiastical libraries and opera schools: and other countries too countless to enumerate.

In Budapest, his birth city, Mr. de Kresz was interviewed at length for several newspapers, the leading Hungarian daily, "Ujsag," heading the two columns; Kresz in Canada, and laying stress on the musical activities here, such as the Music Festival organized by the C. P. R. in Quebec, the radio concerts of the C. N. R. the Hart House String Quartet, and the wealth of talent found among the pupils in Canada, Mr. de Kresz made a noint wherever he was, whether in Paris, Brussels, Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, or Budapest, of mentioning the generous prizes offered by the C. P. R. for compositions based on Canadian folk-songs.

Clarice Mitchell, the twelve-year-old pupil of Mr. de Kresz, who accompanied him on his trip, greatly impressed both

monie orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. de Kresz have brought Mr. and Mrs. de Kresz have brought back a great number of interesting novelties for plano and violin published on the continent this year, and are busy making a choice from these for their programmes in New York and Toronto. Here they will give a series of joint recitals on different dates throughout the entire season.

Coming Events

THE real, genuine all-star opening event of the theatrical season takes place at the Uptown theatre to-day and will continue all next week. This is the Fall Fashion Revue, which is presented by Director Jack Arthur, with the artistic assistance of Monsieur Creed and the members of the Junior League.

League.
For the happiness of the fair sex in Autumnal problem. the grip of the Autumnal problem.
"clothes," and for those who care not so much about the line of a frock of the tilt of a chapeau, but rather a great deal about music—singing and dancing

Jack Arthur has combined Art and
Fashion with such subtle charm that
this Revue of the mode really assumes
the glory and fascination of an

Rod La Rocque in his newest film production, "The Flying Eagle," will be the screen attraction.

THE tired business man and the class THE tired business man and the class of theatre-goer who supposedly insist upon having their cares and worries floated upon their shoulders by a sea of laughter will find in Stan Stanley & Co. their administering angel. This is the headline act at Shea's Hippodrome during the week of September 12th, succeeding the excellent bill which opened the Fall season at this popular house last week.

The Colonial Sextette with Florence Wright shares first honors with Mr. Stanley. This company presents an

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Wherever musicians and music-lovers delight in paying tribute to fine artistry

the Nordheimer Grand is accorded instant acceptance For no other Canadian piano approaches quite so closely the artictic ideal.

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ation of more than three-quarters of a century of consistent devotion to the highest artistic principles that inspired the founders of the House of Nordheimer in 1840.

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Externally, Anthracite should be free from stone, shale and slate. Internally it must be clean so it will burn with little smoke and produce a small amount of soot. SEMET-SOLVAY COKE is practically smokeless and sootlessc'ean in every respect.

3—What about ashes?

Excessive ash, slate and stone add costs to your fuel bill. SOLVAY cuts one-third off.

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A Brilliant Career Made Possible by a Father's Wisdom

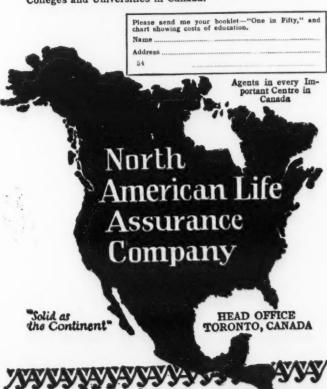
TOM EVANS is the most brilliant student in his class. His college career almost completed, he will soon be a practicing physician. Everyone predicts a successful—even famous career for him.

And yet, had it not been for his father's foresight years ago Tom Evans, endowed though he is with natural ability, would today be one of the vast majority of young men who are starting out in Life handicapped by lack of education and training.

When Tom was a wee baby his father made certain, through a North American Life Educational Insurance Policy, that his boy would have a University education.

By this satisfying insurance plan, Mr. Evans made absolute provision that, even if he died, the funds for his son's college course would be available when the time came. His plans have worked out perfectly. He has had no burden of extra expense during Tom's University Training. Training.

What do you plan for your son? Will he be a lawyer, an engineer or a business man? A College education will be a vital factor in his success. Let us send you our booklet "One in Fifty" and accompanying chart showing the costs of education at the various Colleges and Universities in Canada.





results. In the case of mosquitoes,

which ordinarily have as many male young as female, it has been dis-

covered that if the flies are kept

poorly fed and at a low temperature,

whereas if the parents are kept warm

the offspring tend to be all males

the young mosquitoes tend to be fe-

males. The fact that hardship and adverse circumstances favour the de-

velopment of the male is believed to

explain why more males are born in

time of war. Attempts are also being

made to breed science's ideal of a

perfect human being. Some day-

Research Into Life

BEHIND locked doors in carefully guarded laboratories, extraordinary experiments are taking place by many of the world's greatest scientists which may change the course of human destiny. Among other things science is trying to do

Make old men young: Prolong life indefinitely: Determine sex:

Control genius:

Produce a perfect human being: Create a living creature.

Throughout the ages man's dream has been to see himself the conqueror of death, a superman able to resist at will the ravages of old age and disease. Recently remarkable strides have been made. Voronoff has proved that rejuvenation is more than a mere name, sex-determination has been practised with success. Other great unexplored fields are being tapped by the men of science. Any day now may see their complete triumph.

A living heart, severed from the body that contained it, has been made to beat steadily for several hours on a strip of wood at a scientific exhibition in London.

The tortoise, whose heart it was, died in the early afternoon under a surgeon's knife. Late in the evening the heart was still beating strongly. It was kept moist by the application of a solution of salt, potassium.

and carbonate of soda. Keeping the heart beating after death is one of the most remarkable strides science has made along the road to defying death. Frequently, when death has taken place, an incision has been made and a human heart massaged back to life by surgeons. Sometimes life has been prolonged for hours. Many famous scientists who are now experimenting in this direction are hoping that the next step may be the prolongation of life indefinitely. Life was actually restored to a dead person at St. Thomas Hospital for a period of thirty hours-the longest time on record. The patient collapsed and ceased to breathe during the opera tion. It was no case of suspended animation but actual death. Her breathing, in fact, had stopped for 15 minutes when an incision was made in her chest and the heart was mass-

Almost at once the heart began to beat again. For thirty hours she went on living, though in a state of unconsciousness. Then, for the second time, the heart grew weak again and she died.

Results which foretell startling possibilities are being made in other directions. Not long ago a group of scientists in London were invited to witness a number of beetles whose heads had been cut off and other beetles heads grafted on them. It was shown that the body of the beetle on being given a change of head would gradually conform to the species, and even to the sex of the decapitated beetle whose head it now wore. Some of these beetles lived for six weeks after their change of head, and fed and lived normally! The possible lines of development of these amazing experiments stagger the imagination!

Sex-determination is another direction along which remarkable developments are expected. In the near future it may be possible for every one to choose the sex of their children at will. Experiments conducted with insects have produced amazing generations distant-eugenists prepuny, pigeon-chested men and women, but that mankind will be like gods in face and stature.

Our Latest Craze

EVERYBODY you meet seems to be buying new things for the house, and some have strange ideas in decoration. The latest craze is for old maps to hang upon the wall, and when they are yellow with age, varnished and hung on pastel-tinted walls, they are original and effective. Other people, like the Prince of Wales, collect old ships and prints of ships for the decoration of their rooms. Many different ways are used to light a room, the lights being installed under crystal-topped tables, and in quaint crystal animals.

Haig says that America did not dict that there will no longer be win the war. This comes as a distinct surprise to us because we always understood that the country which did not win the war was Portugal.-The New Yorker.

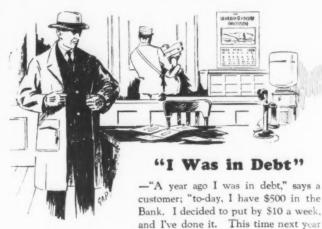
TORONTO TO CHICAGO IN A NIGHT

"The Maple Leaf," Canadian National's new train, is a boon to business men—providing a comfortable and rapid night's journey from Toronto to Chicago.

The latest sleeping car equipment makes the trip almost as restful as

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"The Maple Leaf" leaves Toronto every evening at 8.55 p.m., arriving in Chicago the next morning at

10.15 a.m.
Ticke's and full information regarding this train may be obtained from any Agent, Canadian National



You, too, can do it. Let us help you by suggesting a deposit plan to fit your income.

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With Hyper-Expansion (PERFECTED HIGH COMPRESSION)

New Colors, New Features, There's No Resisting the

New Series A-5 Hupmobile Six

THE definite turn to the New Series A-5 Hupmobile Six is the buyer's recognition of a multitude of unobtainable advantages elsewhere at the price.

He is delighted to find in this remarkable combination of modish beauty and ultra modern performance that most desirable of all features -Hyper-Expansion of Fuel (Perfected High Compres-

A feature he knows will give him greater power, the smoothness of an electric current and hitherto unrealized economy.

The Brougham, he discovers, is sufficient to win, by itself, distinction for any line. For here is a car with an air of high breeding-a car both smart and practical - comfortable for five people, and with features that make motoring a constant delight.

Ask to see the Brougham, for it tells the Hupmobile story better than it has ever been told before.

Sedan, five-passenger, jour-door, \$1,010. Reaugham (illustrated), five-passenger, two-door, \$1010. Coupe, two-passenger. with rumble seat, \$1010. Roadster, with rumble seat, \$1010. Touring, five-pass-encer, \$1010. All prices f.o.b. Windsor, Outario.

Note How Modern and Complete It Is.

You will find metal ball backs; four new optional colors in charming combinations on the Brougham, six on the Sedan; smaller wheels; improved clear vision; satin finish hardware; harmoniously arranged instrument board under glass, indirectly lighted; remote door control; light control on steering wheel; new and improved thermostatic water control which, together with manifold heat control, quickly brings the engine to efficient operating temperature; vibration damper; aid cleaner and oil filter; and, of course, four-wheel brakes.

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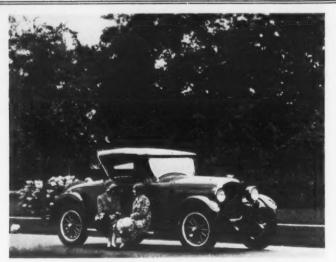
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HUPMOBILE SIX CYLINDER ROADSTER

HUPMOBILE SIX CYLINDER ROADSTER
pmobile, long recognized as fine value for investment, had at the
n National Exhibition several models on display in both the "A"
ider line and the Model "E" eights. In the six-cylinder range the
at \$1,995; the coupe (Rumble seat) at \$2,095, and the sedan, priced
5. The eight-cylinder line showed the coupe (Rumble seat) priced
6. The eight-cylinder line showed the coupe (Rumble seat) priced
7. The eight-cylinder line showed the coupe (Rumble seat) priced
8. \$3,995. In the "A" line the six-cylinder L-head Hupmobile engine
8. \$4,595. In the "A" line the six-cylinder L-head Hupmobile engine
8. \$4,595. In the "A" line the six-cylinder L-head Hupmobile
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9. \$4,595. In the six-cylinder L-head Hupmobile
9. \$4,595.

Nash Progress

THE new Nash models introduced this summer have proved to be throughout the country.

cases carried on the "Come Drive" campaign which resulted in sending similar period since the company was founded. People have flocked to the of their choice on a free test drive.

This feature of the Nash announcement was inaugurated for the purpose of giving the public the opporunity to try for themselves the many important improvements in Nash riding ease and in the performance of the six cylinder, 7 bearing crankshaft motors. Fair visitors are evincing keen interest in these improvements. and have enjoyed hundreds of test

Great interest is displayed in the alloy steel springs introduced this year by Nash engineers. These springs are individually designed to the weight and size of each model, so hat each has riding comfort unequalied by any previous line of cars in the Nash price field. Twenty inch wheels lower the centre of gravity of the cars and add also to the lowwung smartness of their appearance.

The Nash motor is even smoother than before, due to a new precision process which balances the 7 bearing impossible to obtain by balancing says the London "Daily Mail". them individually.

piston displacement has further in the claim is obviously true. This reseries, while smoothness of operation dear at any price. at all speeds is even greater.

treatment, upholstery and trim have for "Ray" can take themselves serious caught the fancy of automobile buyers. ly, and the fact that pictorial abstrac-The models of all three series have tion puzzles which form the illustranew genuine walnut steering wheels tive material are interspersed with of attractive design. Steering ease, little cuts from trade catalogues and

Nash dealers whenever possible are deliberate "spoof". giving the public an opportunity to drive the cars at fairs, so that these improvements may be tested to the The Nash Motors Company realizes world-famous", and who not only visualize the performance of the new her own valuation by a host of admodels. Therefore the cars are being mirers. allowed to speak for themselves.

A lady-novelist in an evening mud to wallow in.-Punch.

At Orvieto

IN THE course of the restorations which are being carried out in the the sensation of the fair season this Church of S. Andrea at Orvieto, a year wherever they are exhibited, according to reports received by the factory sales department from dealers which is in Roman mosaic, white and green in geometrical designs. The Nash dealers who have been show- piece of this pavement which is now ing the cars at fairs have in many uncovered is about 30 square metres. and it seems certain that it is that which was ordered by Pope Benedict Nash sales for beyond those of any VIth in 977, and of which Manente speaks in his Chronicles.

In the centre of the Church, at the Nash exhibits and have taken models foot of the stairs, and in front of the larger apse, has been found a circular depression with the remainof the bases of four columns. This is probably what is left of the papal throne, according to what is known of the period of the flourishing Republic of Orvieto. In proximity to the principal door of the church-at about one metre below the level of the Roman pavement—there have been found solid and monumental Etruscan constructions, with a pavement also Etruscan in character and apparently showing the existence of a Pagan temple dedicated to Juno This is confirmed by documents and chronicles, and especially by an antique tablet which still remains over the door of the sacristy: "Iunoni

These Moderns

WITH the appearance of a new magazine called "Ray", full of crankshaft, the clutch and the fly- eccentric drawings, poetry, and ideas. wheel as an unit. There is thus ob- the ultra-modernists of English art tained an inter-relation of these parts and letters have found a new outlet.

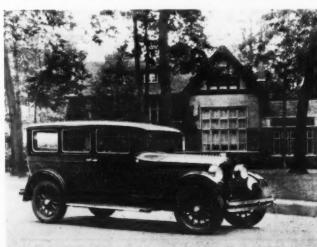
"Ray" proudly proclaims that it is The new Standard Six motor has "the most expensive magazine in the been increased in size. The greater world." The price is not stated, but creased the get-away and speed of this markable publication would be too

It is hard to believe that the group Many pleasing refinements in color of borderlanders who are responsible nclusion that the whole thing is a

On the other hand, the literary contributions are headed by a prose "abstraction" from the pen of Miss Gersatisfaction of the individual drive". trude Stein, whose writings "are now that no amount of explanation can takes herself seriously but is taken at

> Here is a typical passage which she has graciously bestowed upon "Ray"

When I knew him first he was lookpaper has described the beneficial ing looking through the glass and effects of the mud-baths of Bohemia. the chicken. When I knew him then he Too many novelists seem to have was looking looking at the looking at thosen the wrong kind of Bohemian the looking. When I knew him then he was so tenderly then standing.



HUPMOBILE EIGHT-CYLINDER SEDAN

When I knew him then he was then after then to then by then and when I knew him then he was then we then and then for then. When I knew him then he was for then by then as

then so then to then is then and so. A "superb poem" by another American writer, Matthew Josephson, begins with the illuminating and profound lines:

Ah what a glumy day, at feef ocluck I gloan about my trask, there sungs the phnone

Some of the noise-poems by Kurt Schwitters and I. K. Bonset, who are Continental contributors, have at least the advantage that they demand no special linguistic qualifications on the part of the reader, as they are mere phonetic imitations of sound without any meaning attached to them. Altogether the literary section is a practical demonstration of the old epigram that language is given us to conceal

our thoughts.

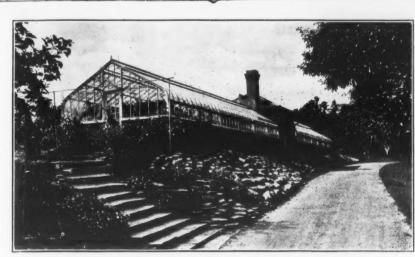
In the case of the art contributions no such concealment is required. The editor himself gloatingly admits that Hans Arp, the surrealist, makes his pictures "without the intervention of conscious reason."

For the typographic arrangement of the pages the editor has gone to the Italian futurists—type of various sizes scattered over the page, some of it upside down, some printed side-To sum up, one cannot do better than quote Mr. Schwitters's apt

joo, juu joo korr rrg nnnnnnnnn m m m m

411 111

This is exactly what one feels about "Ray".



Lord & Burnham Glass Garden on the estate of E. R. Wood, Esq., Toronto.

Will Winter Drive Summer Away ... or just indoors?

Radiant summer—glorious autumn—relentless winter. A burst of green—a flash of crimson—a mantle of white. How quick the succession, how soon does summer seem to pass.

And yet winter need not drive summer from your home—a Lord & Burnham glass garden will guard its glory through all the winter's biting blasts. Sixty years have made Lord & Burnham masters in the craft of fashioning glass gardens—whether the installations be large or small, each is designed to blend and harmonize with the existing en-vironment.

We will be glad to send you our illustrated booklets on glass gardens showing styles, sizes and prices. You will be surprised to find how reasonable is the cost. Write today.

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LORD & BURNHAM GREENHOUSES ARE MADE RIGHT HERE IN CANADA.





TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927



MRS. H. W. COOKE Who before her marriage this summer was Bobble, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Haun, of Rosemount, Dunnville, Ontario. -Photo by Walter Dixon, London



MRS. CAMPBELL HARSTONE Mrs. Harstone was before her marriage Miss Mildred Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Anderson, of Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg. Her husband is the son of the late Mr. Archibald Harstone and Mrs. Harstone, of Winnipeg.



MRS. BARRETT PARTRIDGE Formerly Ruth Carnahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carnahan, of Toronto.

THE GIRL AT SMIDT'S

By Severn Rivers

IN POINT of time this tale belongs to the days when a change. the Queen City was lighted with gas; before the streets were choked with motor cars; when fashion and beauty in shining carriages, behind prancing teams and liveried coachmen, rolled down to Murray's on King go to sleep in their chair. The place had a charm about Street, over cedar block pavements, to do their afternoon shopping.

Herman Smidt, a German vine dresser, had come to this country and planted a large vineyard. When in the sun was beating down on the city and the thermometer fullness of time it came into bearing, he leased the ground floor and cellar of a warehouse down town in a narrow street, where the rent was low, in what was under the counter, holding half a ton of ice. commonly called the wholesale district; and undertook to introduce native wines to the natives.

For some unknown reason light wines have never ecome popular in Canada in the sense that they are in European countries. Great quantities of grapes are the pre-war era, has always been made here, but most people seem to prefer beer.

Smidt had no business training; and the only advertising he ever did was to paint his name on the window with "Native Wines" underneath it. Even that he regarded as a piece of extravagance; but some one had told him that he ought to let people know his name and the kind of goods he had for sale. He also spent fifty cents for calcimine to tint the walls. For the floor covering he bought a load of sawdust.

The furniture comprised cane-bottom chairs and little square tables of stained pine with checker boards painted on the top. Down one side of the room was a counter wooden sawhorses lay barrels of wine with wooden taps them. Smidt hauled them up from the cellar through white wine was dry; the red wine sweet.

On the end of the counter nearest the door a cheap glass case was filled with the best brands of Havana Smidt wouldn't handle any other kind. He sold cigars. them all at the same price, ten cents each, from Henry Clays to Bock & Co.'s Golden Eagles (you know what they cost now, Mr. Smoker). His customers bought them by the handfull and by the box, and called him blessed. and the tobacconists of the city called down the wrath ice-cream after the show." of heaven upon his head. But Smidt always said that he

made a profit on them. The other end of the counter was piled high with plain white plates and stacks of sandwiches under glass to see Lily Langtry." overs. It is not possible to give an adequate description of those delectable sandwiches. Middle aged men at luncheon in their club still speak of the sandwiches they got at Smidt's rathskeller in the days of their youth. His patrons knew they contained ham or beef, turkey or chicken, according to times and seasons, but of the other ingredients that gave them their delicious flavor they did not know. That they were of generous size, that they island with you to-night. I take my music lesson at intellect and evident ability of her young visitor. She cashier. I shall miss the old crowd, but I can't afford to were the best they had ever tasted, that two of them eight o'clock." would satisfy a hungry man, and that Smidt was so foolish as to sell them for five cents a piece was apparent Billings. I'll fyle your tender, but I am too busy to attend

to the dullest intellect. When they saw him, standing behind the counter, turn a tap and fill a big goblet, holding a full half-pint anything of that kind in this joint." of choice wine, and sell it for ten cents, they said to one another that he wouldn't make enough to pay his rent. When admonished by a kindly wholesale merchant who intimated that he was giving too much for the fifteen cents out of a quarter and pushed over ten cents

money, he exclaimed: "Yah, I gif der best lunch in der city, a glass of wein and a sandwich for fifdeen cents!"

heading straight for bankruptcy."

"Vell, ve vill see; I don't tink so."

And it turned out that Smidt knew what he was about.

week everybody in the wholesale district from King headlines in the paper carry some other name, Street to the lake knew about it, and from twelve till two o'clock the place was besieged. Clubs and restaurants day in August Mr. Henry Paget, the aged president of down town knows Miss Somers." were deserted. Their patrons were all at Smidt's rath- the Exchange Bank, walked out of his office to his

Later, in the quiet afternoon, brokers would desert the tickers and go to Smidt's and play checkers. Wholesale merchants would drop in, drink a glass of wine and a glass of wine before going home." liness, and then its temperature. When the hot summer sidewalk.

Then there was the added attraction of Smidt's beautiful cashier, Miss Florence Somers-known to her girl friends as Flossie-who sat on a high stool in a teller's cage and took in the money. The cage had been discarded by a bank, and Smidt had picked it up in a grown in Southern Ontario, but they are largely exported junk shop for the price of scrap metal. It was the most to the States. Excellent wine, which was quite cheap in ornate piece of furniture in the place, and most of the patrons, from office boys to bald-headed men, were in love with its fair occupant. For Miss Somers was good to look upon. Her figure would please the eye of an artist.

She had a wealth of flaven hair, and a complexion that

"I think you will be all right now, Mr. Paget." She had a wealth of flaxen hair, and a complexion that needed no aid from the drug store or the chemical laboratory. And in those days, even as now, gentlemen preferred blondes. No one knew where she came from. When anyone asked Smidt where he got her, he would

> "Miss Somers vas recommended to me. She is a gute girl. I pay her nine dollars a veek."

The cashier went to work at noon when the rush began. From twelve till two hungry customers surged in stained to match the tables, and behind the counter on and out-wholesale merchants, clerks, bookkeepers, stock brokers, lawyers, stenographers, and even retailers from uptown. They passed their check and money into the a trap door every morning with a block and tackle. The charming cashier's cage along with compliments and offers of marriage, with invitations to dances, boat excursions, and the theatre; all of which were politely declined as she took twenty cents out of a dollar bill and handed back the change.

twenty thirty vaudeville show on to-night. Won't you sound that ever broke its calm and silent atmosphere. let me take you? I'll pick out the best seats, and buy you

"Run along, Billy, and wait until you grow up. I'm looking for a capitalist with enough coin to buy five dollar tickets and take me to the Grand on Monday night

"Yes, Mr. Simpson, I have been told I am a pretty girl so often that I am beginning to believe it myself; but don't let your wife hear you say it." "No, Mr. Mercer, I never go driving with gentlemen."

"Don't get gay, Mr. Jones. I might have to sue you help; she is very competent. I have asked her to have Somers: dinner with us." for breach of promise."

"This is the third proposal I have had to-day, Mr.

to it at present." "Cut it out, Mr. Jiggs, you can't get away with

Thus for three months this attractive girl, in the protection of the cashier's cage, met and returned the banter of all sorts and conditions of men as she took change.

Then she met the fate that separated her from her job. But, Smidt, you will never make it pay; you are strange thing that no man understands. You are going she turned her head he recognized her at once across the along a main thoroughfare at a moderate speed some reckless or incompetent driver dashes out of a cross street, crashes into your car, and you are taken to the He opened his shop in the early summer. Six people hospital. Or if fate so decrees that you reach that do, Mr. Paget?"

discovered it the first day and spread the news. In a crossing two seconds sooner or later, you escape, and the At precisely four o'clock in the afternoon of a sultry

> in the face. He paused and said to the coachman-"Drive down to Smidt's, James. The weather is very

> oppressive to-day, and I feel faint. I think I shall drink

As he stepped out of the carriage, he staggered, threw ir that everyone felt but could not describe. One's first up his arm and grasped wildly at the air. It wasn't strong impression on entering was its spaciousness and its clean- enough to hold him up, and he sank unconscious on the

The coachman leaped from the box, called to Smidt stood at ninety on the street, it was twenty degrees cooler in Smidt's, though few knew of the great metal tank through the screened door, and they carried him inside and laid him on the sawdust floor. The cashier sprang out of her cage with the cushion of her stool for pillow, dipped her handkerchief in the ice tank and cooled

his head. When the old man opened his eyes, he beheld a ministering angel in a white shirt waist hovering over him. The angel, observing that he had regained consciousness, promptly put her strong young arm about his shoulders, raised him to a sitting posture and poured half a goblet of wine into him. As soon as he was on his feet. she grabbed a whisk and brushed him off with the

She took his arm and led him out to his carriage. As

spoke to her for the first time: very pleased if you will come home to dinner with me. I the rough corners in time

hould like to introduce you to my wife." She hesitated. She glanced back at Smidt's. She term. She will make a lady of her in three months. looked at the elderly man sitting in the luxuriously upholstered vehicle.

into the carriage.

most important moment of her life. Fate had decide the destiny of Smidt's cashier. The coachman banged the door, mounted the box. chirped to the horses, and soon the old banker and his how to conduct herself in polite society on every occasion young escort arrived at the Paget home on Upper Jarvis. and under any possible circumstances.

the street of the many mansions of the elite, where the A young gentleman of nineteen would go to the wicket roar of street cars was never heard; where the pat pat of resigned her job and say-"Oh, gee, Miss Somers, there's a good ten borses' hoofs on the cedar block pavement was the only nature, again asserted itself. She again took her patient's arm, assisted him into the house, and helped him down on

> ilk, with the kind face and the silvery hair, and told her l'aget, lying on the couch, added: 'Miss Somers has been exceedingly kind, my dear. I don't know how I should have got along without

inquired into her family history, which proved to be merely another of "the short and simple annals of the grab it before it gets away." poor"; but it was perfectly satisfactory. Then she told Miss Somers of her desire to find a suitable companion in the place of her daughter, recently married. And it only remains to say that Smidt's cashier, who knew a old banker said when he first met her, she was capable, good thing when she saw it, was attached to the house of Paget before she sat down to dinner in the most

luxurious environment that she had ever experienced groomed Mr. Harry Paget, stockbroker, came home. As dressed lady sitting in an open carriage in front of a he entered the living-room, he observed a girl with flaxen store. Fate, or chance, or whatever you like to call it, is a hair seated on a davenport, talking to his mother. When room, and called in surprise:

"Hello, Miss Somers; where did you spring from?" As he advanced to shake hands, she said: "How do you

-Photo by Ashley & Crippen "Why, Harry, do you know Miss Somers?" exclaimed

his mother. 'Know her, mother? I should say so. Everyholy

Then he listened in further surprise as his mother skeller consuming wine and sandwiches. They said it was carriage waiting at the curb. The heat of the city hit him told him of his father's accident and said they all owell a debt of gratitude to Miss Somers for her presence of mind in a crisis.

She was very quiet at dinner, saying as little as possible. For her quick intuition told her that she was in a very different atmosphere from Smidt's. So, after dinner it was with a feeling of relief that she heard her

"Harry, kindly tell James to get the carriage for Mis-

Somers: she is leaving us now."
"Certainly, mother, I shall be delighted."

And if when they started, he directed the coachman to drive around for an hour through the best residentia' streets of the city on a beautiful summer evening while he showed her the homes of prominent people, and other points of interest, why that, dear reader, is none of your business or of anyone else at all. Any kind-hearted young man, especially if he happened to be a broker and a member of the Stock Exchange, would be only too glad to do that much to oblige his mother.

When he returned his mother told him of the engage ment she had made with Miss Somers to come and live with them as her companion and private secretary, and how pleased she was to find this charming young lady.

"She is certainly a beautiful girl, mother, and seems the coachman was about to close the door, the banker to be fairly well educated; though I am airaid you will find her manners pretty crude. She has a choice "My dear girl, you have been most kind: I shall be vocabulary of slang; but you may be able to polish off

"I shall send her to Miss Smythe's for the winter

It should be known that Miss Smythe's was one of those private schools where young ladies used to be sent "Thank you, Mr. Paget," she murmured, and stepped to be "finished." It was very select and very expensive The pupils were taught dancing, a smattering of music Although she was quite unaware of the fact, it was and enough French to enable them to translate party. But they were thoroughly drilled in deportment. Any young lady finished by Miss Smythe knew exactly

The next day Miss Somers went down to Smidt's and

"They have just as good as adopted me. Smidt, and they are the dearest old people in the world. You ought When the carriage stopped, the maternal instinct to to see the palace they live in. Smidt; it would knock your protect the helpless, which is ever present in feminine eye out. And I am going to be polished. They are sending me to a private school to learn how to talk."

"Mine Got, you can talk faster now as anyyon in der to a couch. She introduced herself to the lady in grey city."

"You don't get me. Smidt, I shall be taught deportabout the accident to her husband. And the venerable ment and learn the ways and manners of the best people I am entering the social swim. Smidt, if you know what that means.

"How soon do you vant to leave der rathskeller, Mis-

"Right away. But if the shock is going to break your miss this chance. When you see a bargain, Smidt, always

Miss Somers was soon settled in her new home. She went to Miss Smythe's finishing school and was finished. Her beauty and charm of manner won all hearts. As the

The rathskeller gradually faded from her memory and Smidt did not see her again until the following summer. As he was walking along King Street one At five o'clock the son of the house, the immaculately afternoon in the first week of June, he observed a richly-She looked familiar, and he paused

"Vell, Vell, if it isn't Miss Somers!" he exclaimed. Wee gates. Miss Somers. It was gute to see you again. She leaned forward to shake hands, and said with a friendly smile:

"How do you do, Mr. Smidt, I am very pleased to (Continued on Page 32)

Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay From Lively to Severe

in London, and meantime they are stirred him to action.

Commissioner with their daughter heavy justice.
and their fifteen- Thousands of fledgling sparrows

dents-took to flight. Traffic resume.1 its normal flow.

The mice had suddenly appeared in New Bridge-street and ran about unconcernedly. Drivers who saw them asked drivers who did not to go with caution. It was the resulting slowness of the traffic, the congestion of Lady Ryrie, are looking for a home attention of the traffic policeman and

year-old son, who is to go to an are just now twittering to one an-English school. Lady Ryrie is a other: "So-this is London!"



RACING IN IRELAND Lord and Lady Kileen watching the racing at Phoenix Park.

charming woman, and is known in here. She has many friends in Eng- fluttered into the engine-shield. land already, for she has been here before, the last time three years ago. lived for six months in Cairo. Sir sill, Granville Ryrie belongs to one of the oldest Australian families his ancestors went out there at the beginning of last century. Lady Ryrie land, of New South Wales, and spent removed, were obtained by the crowdher youth in Sydney

Their home is Micalago, a sheep station in the Murray District of formed Abbey Already the east-New South Wales, and though they will enjoy life in London, they will the charms of the spacious country life and their beautiful garden, Lady Ryrie and her twin daughters - one of whom is now married also excellent shots

tinguished writers of his day, died at Aristocrat

a violent attack of finished until 1932.

De Flers was typical of those memers of the old French aristocracy who, in the words of one of them, maintain literature on the level of port. First in collaboration with de Caillayet and, since the death of the hidden paintings will be revealed. tatter, with Francis de Coisset, he had been one of the most prolific, success ul, and witty of French playwrights. His wife is the daughter of Sardou, and his first collaborator was a son of the lady who did so much for the success of Anatole France.

The marquis was president of the Society of Dramatic Authors, a member of the Academy, and literary editor of the Figaro. He had always worked all night and gone to bed at six in the morning, and then to work again at nine. This, perhaps, was the reason for the breakdown of his remarkable health and vigour.

A TRAFFIC tangle, caused in London the other day by two mice for 15 minutes during which time they cheered and frightened thousands of passers-by, was un-

ravelled when the Only In traffic control police-London man put his foot

He left his post in Ludgate-circus. and when he had killed one the other to the despair of hundreds of City workers, who dearly love street inci-

One toppled from its nest in the her own country as a delightful roof of a police station hard by hostess, so Australians in London Regent-street and fell beneath a large feel that she will be a great success motor-car. The driver, who at once in the capacity of official hostess pulled up, saw that the bird had

Other motorists stopped and helped. Finally it was extricated-uninjur-Towards the end of the war, when ed if a little flustered-by a police-Sir Granville was in command of man from whose hand, after a brief the Australian Light Horse, she rest, it flew to a neighboring window

NEW glimpses of the glories of Westminster Abbey, from which is the daughter of Judge McFar- the grime of centuries is being who have visited The Trans- the building

> at hough still encased in scaffolding. reappearing in its original

Steeple-jacks will shortly inspect and repair the pinnacles of the and lives in Australia-are fine towers. This will be the most risky horse-women and fond of all out- of all the work that is to be done. door sports. Both the daughters are and will probably take about 20 years to complete.

Stone ornaments are crumbling away, and only close examination will THE Marquis de Flers, who under reveal the extent of the decay. the name of Robert de Flers was. Wherever necessary the damaged acknowledged as one of the most dis- parts will be replaced by new stone. In the restoration of the Henry V11th chapel unsuspected mural works age of 54. He had of great beauty have been dis- opposition when he played golf at Editor Dead been suffering from closed, but this work will not be St. Cloud in flamel trousers, a

one who comes back in 20 years from seemed rather dubious when he tried now will have difficulty in recogniz- on his Court breeches during the ing the Abbev as he knew it. There is week. "My Socialist friends little doubt that when the interior renovation is completed many long-



A FLAKE OF THE SNOWS OF YESTERYEAR

The portrait of a lady, hanging in the National Gallery, ascribed to Baldo-vinetti, whose romantic history has just been discovered, and is told on this page. IN THE National Gallery hangs a What you intend to do later is your dovinetti, and it is only during the and the modelling artist got off. last few days, I believe, that the Gallery authorities

Countess had ever heard of Delle Palme its history. The portrait is the profile SIR Granville Ryrie, the new High the pavements, and the little screams of a woman who, if not exactly beau-Commissioner for Australia, and of passing women that attracted the tiful in the modern sense of the word, has an intriguing and arresting face combined with an expression City Wife of HighLangham Hotel the policeman's heel administered drawn back from her forehead, and at the top of her head there is a jewelled brooch, as was the fashion in the fifteenth century. For many hundred years the identity of the sitter was lost in oblivion. All the world knew was that it was a great painting of an unknown woman, dis-

tinctive from other great portraits of the period by the decorative design of a palm embroidered on the sleeve of her gown. At last the history of the original has come to light, and a friend, motoring recently through Urbino, was told her curious and romantic story. She was Countess Lavagine delle Palme, and the mistress of that famous personality of the 'quatrocento," the Duke Federico de Montefeltro, whose portrait, with that of his wife, are amongst the greatest treasures in the Uffizzi Gallery in Florence. The countess's house still remains at Urbino, and the palm, the crest of her family,

adorns both pillar and cornice.

It appears that the fair lady had Scotland's a little maid who had been dumb from her youth. She was devoted both to her mistress and the duke. Now at one moment there was a conspiracy to murder the great duke, and the conspirators, who took little account of an obscure underling who was not only unable to speak but could neither read nor write, openly discussed the plot in her presence. It was to take place the night of a great ball in the palace of Urbino. But the little maid had rather more intelligence than they gave her credit for. While dressing her mistress, she managed to convey by signs and gestures not only the plot but the names of the conspirators. Without waiting to finish dressing, the countess rushed to warn her lover of the intended assassination. She was just in time, and the conspirators were all taken and thrown into the dungeons. It was in the commemoration of this great service rendered him by the countess that the duke created her Countess delle Palme, and Baldovinetti designed the palm upon her sleeve.

THAT persevering propagandist, M. Maurice de Waleffe, who for months has been trying to induce Paris to shake off the tyranny of trousers -Frenchmen's of English domina-

tion"-is expecte to endeavour to make considerable capital for his campaign out of the fact that President Doumergue and M. Briand wore breeches during ceremonial affairs in London. But it is doubtful if the example will carry much weight. M. Briand has always been careless in matters of dress, and he attaches far more importance to an adequate supply of cigarettes than he does to a crease in his trousers. And Doumergue, though he always looks neat and well-brushed, would scarcely be seized on as a model by a male fashion expert. M. de Waleffe would have had far more hope had the Prince of Wales been seen wearing breeches while in Paris, but the Prince unconsciously helped the fashion which will probably have its An official of the Abbey said: Any- effect on French golfers. M. Briand have something to say if they saw me in these " he commented, but the tailor reassured him by recalling that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and others had already shown that Socialists could be respectful to traditions.

> FRENCH juries are not merely tender-hearted about murderers. They cannot bring themselves even to convict thieves. The other day a couple,

of whom the husband was employed in the Customs and luries the wife in the Post

Office, were proved to have appropriated a sum which comes to over £2,-000; but the lady fainted at the right oment, and called for her mother before she collapsed, and the jury were so moved that they let her off and her husband as well. To be sure, he is supposed to pay back the mone which he certainly will never be able to do, but he is acquitted. Even more successful was a Polish rag-and-bone merchant, who was caught in the act of taking a wax impression of the lock of a jeweller's shop. The ad ocate made no appeal to sentiment in this case. He argued on the groun! of law. Taking a wax impression of a lock is not a crime, even if you are

Polish rag-and-bone merchant.

portrait. It is attributed to Bal- own affair. The jury was convinced,

EXCAVATIONS on that portion of the Capitoline Hill which looks towards the Palatine have brought to light the remains of "Clivus Capitolin-

The Eternal us", the famous street along which all the ceremonies of ancient Rome passed.

The remains discovered range in date from the sixth century B. C. to the Empire period. The oldest is a votive deposit containing a large number of earthenware vases, often very small and some of local and ome of Greek manufacture.

Fragments of walls, marble colunns, and terra-cotta ornaments belonging to a later period have been found also.

Archaeologists attach the greatest importance to the discovery of the exact location of Clivus Capitolinus. It was along Clivus Capitolinus, the higher road to the Capitol, a part of the Via Sacra, that the Roman emperors passed in triumph on their return from successful wars.

SCOTLAND is in the enjoyment of a holiday and social season earlier and much more busily than of recent years and has a Highland season on both the

sporting and social side that far sur-Prosperity passes any experi-

enced lately Edinburgh is particularly favored, her social season having been so brilliantly inaugurated early in July by the residence of the King and Oueen and their Court at Holyrood. The holiday resorts in all parts of Scotland, however, even right up into the Highlands, are basking in an unusual prosperity, and from all quarters it is reported that unprecedented numbers of visitors are invading the

For the sporting season it is stated that birds are plentiful and that shoot ings are well let.

FTER all, the recent talk on woman and beauty, and the assertion by some people-most of them men-that man, and not woman, is the beauty of the

Selfridge human species, is good to hear On Beauty that, in the opinion of one man of world-wide experience, woman is creation's greatest glory! On the face of things we needed some such whole-hearted and unstinted compliment, and we ough to thank Mr. Gordon Selfridge for having made it. Whether or not, good business man that he is, he

had an eye to the great proportion of clients who patronize his famous stores, matters not a jot. He has said it, and he will have to stand by his words. His remark, by the way, was of architectural drawings made by students of the Liverpool University School of Architecture, and placing in order what he considered to be the five most beautiful things in creation he gave a beautiful woman, a beautiful child, a beautiful flower, a beautiful sunset, and a beautiful edifice. Then, as it were, suddenly remembering that architecture, which he had put last upon his list was the business of the moment, he pulled himself together and declared that architecture had the advantage of being utilitarian as well as beautiful! I think Mr. Selfridge will have to think up some other nice re mark about our sex if he wants to retrieve the position in our good books which he earned and lost again so quickly.

JASPER PARK AND PACIFIC COAST VACATIONS IN SEPTEMBER

Nature designed the Canadian Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast in such a way that their inimitable scenery will ever hold a thrill for the tourist, no matter how often it is viewed.

The Alpine grandeur of Jasper Na-tional Park with its hundreds of giant, snow-capped peaks standing sentinel-like over the 5,300 square miles of lakes, rivers, valleys and forests, lures hundreds every year and is even more beautiful and at-tractive in September than in the earlier months of the tourist season. Jasper Park Lodge offers luxurious Jasper Park Lodge oners inxurious accommodation and golf, tennis, climbing, camping, motoring, danc-ing and water sports offer recrea-

The famous Triangle Tour, by train from Jasper National Park, along the mystic Skeena to Prince Rupert by boat to Vancouver and then by rail through the gorges of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, offers views of majestic mountains and awe-inspiring spots that cannot be seen in any other

The Canadian National low tourist fars to these wonder resorts are still in effect and permit stop-overs all along the route. The Confedera-tion, the radio-equipped luxury train, operates from Toronto to Van-

couver daily. Any Canadian National Ticket Agent will supply booklet and in-formation or make reservations. GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



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WHAT is more aggravating than to have to wait when dinner is cooked? What to do so it won't be cold or dried out?

We can't give you a recipe to get the folks in on time, but here's what to do when they are not: group your vessels around one burner and it will keep them hot until ready to serve.

This is only one of the many ways gas saves you the nervous strain that wears you out-Yes, gas and

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1927

"My Friend the Jobbing-Gardener By Hélène Metford

HE WAS our gardener in the Old Country; a real old-fashioned job-

We "shared" him with two friends. He came to us two days out of the visitor. six, planted our beans and lettuces and the other small vegetables, trimmed-no, he didn't call it prun- him?"

to proclaim the prowess of its former

'over there" came to stay with us. Naturally we went all over the old times; the good old times, just as if we were so very ancient.

But, in any case, one feels as if one was really settled in life if one has

old times to chat over, doesn't one? "By the way, do you remember your old gardener, Vokes?" queried our



MRS. H. J. CHAMBERS, OF WINDSOR, ONTARIO. In her bridal robe.

-Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

something?"

caught him at last.'

husband, stoutly.

the rest of us."

sharpened or re-set?"

Our visitor smiled.

why the price was so tall.

frequently, I think."

from all of us for years."

you mean?"

"You can't mean in prison?"

bad through and through; but they

"I can't believe it. Whatever do

"He was a regular old thief. Stole

"Not from us, anyway," broke in my

Our visitor laughed heartlessly-

"My dear fellow, he must have

"It can't be," I broke in, rather

"Oh, well, that was not quite in his

you know. But, do tell me; how

many times a season did you have to

pay for your mower-blades to be re-

"I don't remember now, but pretty

"So did we. Old Vokes was sup-

"He never did. He tinkered a bit

make them cut two or three times,

then it was the same thing again. And your seeds, may I ask, did he

"He knew more about them than we

"So did his old crony, the Long

House gardener, who used to pass on

to him all kinds of odd seeds-for

a small consideration—and you, like

his other 'customers' paid for very

"Never lost any tools did you?" "Oh, just a rake and a spade and a

watering can once, but." I added hastily, "that had nothing to do with Vo':es; the village children

But here our friend looked at my

...and he had rheumatism." I

husband and I am sure I intercepted

continued rapidly, spurred on to de-

fend our old "faithful". "Often he

"I know; as did also the landlord

"But really," I asked as coldly as

could and still be polite, "what did

"Well they caught him collecting a few little items one night from the

Burkes, who had dismissed him some

time before. Laing found him out.

Pat Burke told me that the thing he

could not forgive was his coming into

his hot-house one winter's night and

couldn't come.'

special seeds from 'X & Z.'

old man often caught them."

"So, no doubt, he told you." "Well, anyway." I retorted, "he was

posed to take them to an expert, that's

stung you worse than anybody. You

had even more confidence in him than

most tactlessly also I thought.

ing. I know-trimmed the few apple

trees the garden boasted. He tied the cos lettuces....just before they went to seed, grew bush years now." peas (he assured us they were) but as they invariably grew taller than I, and I am well over five feet, he had to spend a long time cutting poles and tieing the lanky things on to them.

Poor man! How deceiving the seed catalogue advertisements really are! Naturally he always bought our seeds for us; he knew so much better

than we did. He used to sweep the gravel drive and trim its grassy edges and also

This was always a hot job; and it regularly happened that he was in the very middle of it at lunch time-just opposite the dining-room windows It was so cool in the room and the

old man looked so hot. "Poor old Vokes!" yes, that was his annoyed, "we never missed anything." name; I would remark, "I can't think of him walking home in this heat for way. He was somewhat of an artist, his dinner. I will tell cook to give

him something." "Tell her to give him a whiskey

and soda," my husband would say as a matter of course. So, he had his dinner in the kitchen and, I was told, enjoyed it thoroughly.

It rained in England ... sometimes, and on such occasions, who could think of the old man walking home and getting drenched through?

Or, maybe, it was chilly, and a little with them himself-just enough something hot would be just the thing. Little by little, it became a sort of habit.

He was frightfully polite; one likes buy them for you?" a polite jobbing gardener; there are so many little odd things for him to did," I admitted a shade reluctantly. do around the place and if he is pleasant to the maids, so much the better.

Well, old Vokes did us very well, but perhaps I should also add, we did him very well too, anyway, as my

husband often said: "The old fellow is honest and that's a great thing."

When we left England, we regretted

He, too, seemed sorry to lose us and

I wished we could have taken him climb over the fence quite easily. The with us as an odd man or some-

He brought me a bunch of lilies of the valley just when we were leav- old and kept his old mother..., and ing for the station.

They were out of season and I often wondered how long beforehand he must have thought of it to have a wink. ordered them from London, in time. How much out of his savings he must have spent! Such a nice

thought....so very touching! I, well, I felt I must make it up somehow; and I did. My husband of the 'Coach and Four.'" felt the same, so, he told me later, he

We had left old Vokes behind but he do?" ofttimes I would recollect the old very typical silhouette, as he shuffled away down the drive, wrapped in an ancient burberry I had known very well on other shoulders, and topped by an elderly green felt hat, in the band of which a woodcock's feather was wont

Some time ago, an old friend from

"That dear old fellow? Rather!" "Did you happen to hear about

ing Europe incoz, under the name of Count Trila-though everyone knows who he is-in search of a royal wife to share his throne. He has a

Princess Giovanna, eldest daughter of the King of Italy, is generally considered-for diplomatic reasonsto be the favorite, since a Bulgarian alliance would strengthen Italy's position as a Mediterranean Power. Whilst not exactly pretty, she is attractive with all the charm of youth she will not be 21 until November 13-and great Eveliness and vivacity. She is often to be seen of an early morning galloping madeap fashion over the Roman Campagna, or off a-hunting with others as young and spirited as herself. Some think, however, that she is destined for a Spanish marriage. If that is the case, then the King and Mussolini may try to persuade King Boris into a long betrothal with Princess Maria, the vounger daughter, who is not vet 14

Princess Juliana of Holland, recently 18, may be counted as a non-starter. since she will herself be Queen one day. By the betrothal of Princess Marie-José of Belgium to Prince Humbert of Apulia, King Boris has lost an attractive wife. She is 21 and an athletic young woman with tempestuous, vigorous personality. But she has her grave moments, being "No. What? Is he married or deeply musical and a first-class violin- Softly to what you lack: Since King Boris is travelling 'Not so far as I know. He has been far afield, Princess Ileana of between stone walls for quite a few Roumania may also be counted as out of the running. She is among the I gasped. My husband dropped his most temperamental and least conventional of the princesses of the Continent. During the War she "I do. The old scoundrel. He was

ruthlessly cutting a whole box of worked in the hospitals, and she has since toured America with her mother, even lunching out alone with gay young cadets and students. Slender and graceful, her English blood has

birthday. "Pat never could understand what the old beggar had done it for!" My husband's eyes met mine.

lilies of the valley, which he was 'pet-

ting' along especially for his wife's

"Please excuse me," I said, in a weak voice, "I must run and say 'Good-night' to the children." On the way. I went to my own

room and sat down, the door fast closed, laughing and crying all together: "Our good old-fashioned jobbing-

gardener!....Our honest old Vokes!.

.Poor Pat Burkes' lilies of the

In Search of a Wife KING BORIS of Bulgaria is tour-

pretty choice before him.

made an athlete of her. Were she not an exile, Princess Irene of Greece would be a very probable Queen of Bulgaria. He" features are as "classic" as those of the Greeks of old were supposed to be and she has a quiet, dignified charm, with just a touch of wistfulness. Cicumstances have made her also a rather unconventional Royalty. S'e lives with her mother in a modest Florentine viila, and goes gaily out to teashops and public dances in the city quite unchaperoned. At 23 she is nearer in age than the others mentioned to King Boris, who is 34.

Religion will probably bar Princess Feodora of Denmark and the Princesses Martha and Ingrid of Sweden though Princess Martha, who is 26. would otherwise be a very suitable bride. That very English and athletic young tomboy, the Infanta Beatrice of Spain, is also a possible bride, though I still think, personally, that Princess Giovanna is the most probable Queen of Bulgaria.

But all matchmakers may be confounded by King Boris deferring to the wishes of a large number of his subjects, and not choosing his wife from among the millionairesses of America or from among the nonroyal aristocracy of Britain.

Sleeplessr.ess

Hush the clamor of thoughts Beating about your mind: Send the rabble of memories Flying, and stay behind.

Lock the door of your heart On hope as on despair: Before your spirit can take flight There must be quiet there

Then, on green fields of sleep, Open one window wide; And hark how afar, afar, afar, Comes in a swinging tide.

Give yourself to the tide Like a boat, hold nothing back; For upon those waters now you go

But yet to Oblivion, That shall bind your wounds through the deep dark hours For to-morrow's fight. Swing on.

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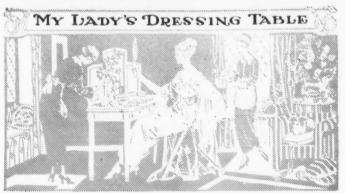
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of long ago which seems to be cheerfulness echoed from the hills and the woods

"Dead, dead our beautiful summer they grow older, With bloom of lily and rose, With breath of the purple violet

claims the "melancholy days-the even avert the future. saddest of the year". Yet to some of us the saddest days seem to arrive . just as the summer is closing. We gun to sag. You may not be able to

THERE is an old rhyme in a reader an English writer who talks of

A great many of my friends, says these days of shortened sun- Lady Neish, write to ask me how to keep the shape of their faces as

The best way is to begin before your face loses its shape; but it may And everything lovely that blows!" be too late. You cannot always un Most of our writers seem to have do the past, and you can usually agreed that it is November which improve the present, but sometimes

Do you see what I mean? Your face muscles may have be-

AT ONCE PICTURESQUE AND SMART Butterfly bow ends on the newest in draped turbans. This is in Spanish red velvet.

have so looked forward to the sum- regain their elasticity entirely, but mer months, and now there is a to some extent you can tone them the evening air which tells us that hot water? is upon us. Of course, the autumn that of springtime, with its airy, can tone it up afterwards with pensations. There is that wonderful water, new velvet, for instance, as light as womankind. Next to diamonds, for the purpose, lovely women are interested in furs.

going to do in the long winter upward direction, evenings. There are ever so many improving kind. Then we are going of your face, take those exercises which we

We do not like what we see, for how to do them for ever. where the skin is not tanned it is But here is a really valuable hint take more orange juice also tomato shape of your face. ful of the little verse:-"Little flecks of powder

Little dabs of paint Make a perfect lady Look like what she ain't."

ter of the improving literature.

who were automatically "glad" all fully worried. ferent in manner is the teaching of it probably would.

haze on the horizon and a chill in up. Do you wash your face with

summer is saying good-bye. After I think warm water is quite hot all, now that the month of August enough (this sounds rather Irish), has come to a golden close, we do especially after the face has been alnot care how soon the cold weather ready treated with cleansing cream. However, if you prefer very hot

shopping is never so interesting as water (and I must own I do), you fairy fabrics; but it has its com- good astringent or with pure cold

If you want to massage your muschiffon and as soft as thistledown. cles, take lessons, otherwise you Then there are the woolen goods, may stretch the skin and do your dear to the heart of the sports- face no end of harm. I believe in patwoman. And then there are the furs, ting the face to tone up the muscles, richest of all, which make the I can tell you where to buy patters strongest appeal to the world of with long handles especially made

Do not pat your face without Then we plan for all that we are plenty of cream, and pat it in an

A good masseuse will show you books which we intend to read—the how to pinch up some of the muscles

tke those exercises which we A friend of mine went to a place been reading about—which will where she was taught how to do help to keep us fit and in good exercises that lift the face. These exercises are not cheap, and yet they Then we look at the mirror-in a are not expensive either, as when spirit of investigation, not of vanity. once you have learnt them you know

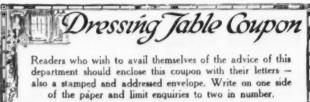
decidedly sallow. So, we resolve to which may enable you to keep the

and to consider a regular supply Try working, reading, or writing of yeast cakes. Also, until some with a mirror close by. Look up sudhealthy colour returns to our cheeks. denly and see how when no one is we shall indulge in a daily dab of there your face drops and sags. You rouge. We simply refuse to look may even be frowning or making drab and faded. Only of course, we grimaces. Have you ever thought shall be very careful not to overdo how you are lining your face by conthe touch of colour, for we are mind- stant repetition of these worried, cross, or tense expressions? Smile a moment!

What a difference! Your whole face is lifted. You cannot go about the world inanely smiling at nothing However, we doubt our strength in particular. No one expects that of to persevere: especially in the mate you; but you can remember not to frown, and try to avoid that dreadfully "set" expression.

THERE was a cult some years ago
I know I am right, because I have for "happy" books, with heroines just caught myself looking dread-

day long. The final flower of this Would what I had written help philosophy was that unspeakable any of you? Then I smiled, because young person, Pollyanna. Very dif- I had come to the conclusion that



DOCTORS in the United States are investigating many cases of serious disfigurement of women's faces, as a result of paraffin wax injections to remove wrinkles.

The condition is called paraffinoma. Soft yellow tumours develop along the line of the scar in the skin, and are believed to be due to disturbance of the blood circulation by the paraffin and the resultant degeneration of the skin tissue.

Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, president of the New Health Society, made the following warning statement to a "Daily Mail" reporter recently:

Paraffin has been largely employed by injection in a hot liquid state into the tissues in order to fill up dimples or depressions on the face. For a varying interval it serves its purpose. but in too many instances it later forms a localized mass which projects and is very disfiguring.

In some cases it collects in a pasty form enclosed in a well-defined envelope or sheath from which it can be evacuated by an incision and pressure. In others it is more diffused through the tissues, so that it becomes very difficult to excise, the operation frequently resulting in damage to nerve fibres which supply important muscles of expression.

The public cannot be too careful in submitting themselves to such treatment by inexpert and ignorant beauty specialists. It is always wise to consult a surgeon who makes a specialty of this subject which is now receiving more attention from the profession.

THERE comes a time, but not always at the same age, when every wo-man says to herself, "Oh!" and her heart sinks as she looks in the mirror. She has discovered she is on the

verge of middle age. The sun has shown it to her, or some queer angle of her mirror.

She may be thirty (a terrible age to the flapper), or she may be fortya mere girl to the grandmother. But there it is-her beauty is on the wane Little lines are forming round her eyes. A grey hair-oh, horror, several grey hairs!-And her neck is no longer smooth and white as it used

Now what about you, dear lady? Have you reached that stage?

And, if so, what are you going to do about it? Of course, you ought to have pre-

vented these signs of middle age. How? Well, you could have gently

oiled round your eyes, given your hair an oil bath occasionally, and attended to your neck. But as you have not done it, you must make the best of

what is nearly becoming a had job. First your neck. Rub a little lanoline or warm olive oil in every night, and do some neck exercises. your head slowly to the right, then to



You can dance, motor or indulge in vigorous sports fully confident your complexion will always retain a s of t, velvety freshness. "Touching up" is unnecessary as there is no need to worry over streaking, spotting, rubbing off or the effects of perspiration.

GOURAUD'S "Beauty's Master Touch"

renders a fascinating, youthful appearance to the skin and complexion that lasts. It also exerts an astringent and anti-septic action which proves high-ly beneficial in correcting blem-ishes, wrinkles, freckles, tan, muddy skins, redness, oiliness muddy skins, redness, and similar conditions. white, flesh and rachel.





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Eating today is a lazy pleasure

-and lazy eating is harming our gums

It's pleasant to eat—this soft and luscious food that needs so little chewing. But teeth must chew to live! And gums that are robbed of stimulation soon lose their resistance and fall prey to stubborn gum troubles—all too prevalent today.

rts

to

That's what many of the most eminent dentists of Canada are pointing out. That is why—with logic and good reason—they are recommending gum massage as a simple and effective way to harden and toughen the gum tissues.

Hundreds of dentists advise massage with Ipana

These authorities declare that night and morning gum massage with the tooth brush is fully as important as cleaning the teeth.

This gentle frictionizing of the gums speeds a brisk flow of blood to the deadened gum tissues, bringing them back to robust health. And with Ipana the massage is even more beneficial, because Ipana contains ziratol—used by dentists to tone up weak, softened gums and to allay bleeding.

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the left, "ien up and down, and then very slowly round.

Your hair? You can try an oil bath. I have often told you how to take one. It is very simple. You just put a little olive oil in a saucer, divide your hair, and rub the oil into the scalp. Leave this on for an hour, or nearly an hour, and the dry scalp will take all the nourishment it needs. Then shampoo your hair. If your hair is greasy, of course, this treatment will



Marion. Yours is an interesting letter which makes one consider it quite seriously. It is not the ordinary demand for a hair tonic or a face bleach. It goes deeper and means more. You say: "I would like to be charming. Please tell me how, won't you?" My dear girl, (some way. I think you are not overtwenty), I only wish that I could fell you the 'how' of charm. It is something too subtle for the lore of the Dressing Table—a fragrance too delicate to be boxed or bottled. In the first place, you must forget yourself and be interested in others. A selfish person or one who is bored is never charming. Be interested in everyone and everything and you will find that peeple love to be with you and to talk with you. In the words of the old music master—"cultivate your heart, miss—cultivate your heart."

Wrs. P. If you are anxious to reduce in weight, you must give up sugars and starches. Eat dry toast and orange juice for breakfast, eliminate pastry and rich puddings, and shun the seductive chocolate box. It will be better for you, however, to buy a good book on the subject and carefully follow its directions. "Watch Your Weight," a Key to the Calories, by Lulu Peters, M.D., is an excellent book on the subject of diet and should prove useful. The trouble with diet is that we observe its regulations faithfully for two or three days and then fall back into eating whatever appeals to our fancy. It is quite worth while denying ourselves sweets and deep apple pie when we find that the pounds are disappearing. So, just try unsweetened things. ened things.

Jeanne. You have not enclosed stamped envelope. So, I conclude that you wish for reply in this column. I know nothing of the preparation which you are using, but I should not care to experiment by applying it to the face. I am surprised that you did not get good results with the other. Are you sure that you used it according to directions? I have no recipe for the manufacture of bath saits and would certainly advise using the prepared articles. There are such excellent bath saits and tablets in the shops now that it seems a waste of time, energy and patience to try to make such preparations at home. Then they are tinting them in such tempting shades that all one desires is to take home a large bottle of perfumed pink or blue tablets to sweeten the morning "tub."



Queen's Gloves Museum Treasures That Illuminate Royal Romance and History

ENGLAND'S greatest Foreign Secretary, says Mr. Lloyd George, was a woman. "Her name," he re-marks, "was Elizabeth and I may as well say her second name was Tudor. Therefore she was Welsh." To this it may be added that she had a pretty taste in clothes, and wore high-heeled shoes and embroidered gloves with the hest of her sex.

The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford boasts a pair of Queen Elizabeth' gaiters in one, made of brown skin, shapely, and with decidedly high heels. A pair of gauntlet gloves, too, presented to the Queen on her visit to Oxford in 1566, bear witness to the elaborateness of her dress. Enormously long and wide (Elizabeth must have had a heavy hand in more senses than one), they are embroidered with gold thread and a dangling

The Ashmolean Museum has other treasures, grave and gay, to recall faces long dead and hands more than withered. Hard by Queen Elizabeth's gloves you may see a glove said to have belonged to Mary. Queen of Scots: a dainty thing with long fingers and gauntlets adorned with braid and bows of ribbon. Or, if you seek memories less sad, there are the gloves left by the worthy Queen Anne at Christ Church when she visited Oxford in 1702, or her little red and gold knit purse, a very modern affair with its tenuous strings.

Would you prefer to see the relics of that royalest of husbands, Henry VIII? There are his stirrups, elahorately moulded, and, close at hand, his falconer's gloves and hawk's hood, curiosities of a sport buried in the dust of years. Does the Royal Martyr fire your imagination more hotly? Look then at the hat worn by John Bradshaw while he presided over the court which condemned the unhappy Charles to death. A ponderous object lined with iron, its brim and high crown are crumbling into decay; but Cromwell's seal a yard away shows

no signs of age. Your Jacobite eyes will weep over



THE LATE MRS. JOHN FERGUSON, WIDOW OF THE LATE HON. JOHN FERGUSON.

Ferguson was in her 79th year, and was born in Galt, the daughter of late Wm. Robinson. She made her home after marriage in Niagara, Ottawa and Toronto. She also travelled extensively abroad and ng the war remained in England with her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Eon, of Toronto, while her son-in-law, the late Dr. F. W. Ernest Wilson, on active service. Mrs. Ferguson leaves a host of friends all over the world, as she was much beloved by all who knew her.

the relics of Bonnie Prince Charlie. silky hair, cut when he was a boy, There they are, set side by side, the broad blue ribbon from the garter ed pincushion which lies beside these Garter which, so they say, he gave to worked into its fabric you may read Flora Macdonald at the Ball at Holy- the words "God bless rood in 1745, and a lock of his fair C(harles) and down with the Rump!

which he wore, and the Star of the Smart relics, history tells nothing, but



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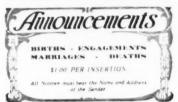




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ENGAGEMENTS

Parry announces the enga-her daughter, Lilian Arabe of the late Richard Parry, Low, BSc. eldest son the late Mr. C. M. Low, Scotland The marriage at St. Barnabas Church

Hotel, Victoria, motoring about the Island.

* * *

Mrs. William Hendrie and Mr. William B. Hendrie, who spent the summer on their househoat on the French River, returned to Hamilton this week. Among Mrs. Hendrie's guests on the houseboat were Mr. Tony Durmoullin, Windsor: Miss Elizabeth Boyd, Toronto: Mr. Adam Sullivan, Kingston: Mr. Stuart Bankier; Miss Ledyard, Detroit: Miss Mary McLaren, Miss Macdonald, Miss Theo Watson: Mrs. Mayhew Chester, England: and Mrs. Graham Robertson.

* * * *

Lake, visited Lady Tupper's parents Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse, in Ottawa before returning to Windipeg.

Lady Price, of Quebec, and the Misses Jean and Misses Jean and Mrs. John Price and Mrs. Arthur Price, and Greek for the Kelly-Price wedding.

The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hodgins and Miss Estelle Hodeins are again in Toronto from England They were passengers in the 8.8. Montelare, where the summer of Manitoba, Mrs. Burrows, Lieut-Governor of Manitoba, Mrs. Burrows.

Miss Mardonald, Miss Theo Watson; Mrs. Mayhew Chester, England; and Mrs. Graham Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Palmer, of Nanton Court, Toronto, have moved into their new house, 15 Dale Avenue. South Rosedale, Toronto, Mrs. Palmer's mother, Mrs. Weldon of London, Ont. has been spending the week-end with her daughter.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Fredericton, N.B., is in Toronto, guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. Le M. Grasett.

Miss Susan Ross, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Rose at Government Mrs. G. W. Monk entertained at an At Home on Wednesday afternoon of this week at the Farm of her brother. Sir William Mulock, at Aurora.

Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, of Toronto, and Mrs. William D. Ross, Miss Ann Basstedo, daughter of Mr, and Mrs. Norman Bastedo, and Miss Kathleen Gibbons, all of Toronto, are sailing on September 16th for England.



In honor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross enter-Wednesday of last week at Lake Marie Mulock Boultbee, Sir William and Lady

Wednesday of last week at Lake Marie farm in honor of Sir Thomas and learst, Miss Katharine Gordon, St. Lady Willes Chitty, of London, Eng. Catharines.

Wednesday of last week at Lake Marie farm in honor of Sir Thomas and Lady Willes Chitty. of London, Eng. Catharines.

Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt received their guests in the delightful living-room, which was attractively pocorated with garden flowers. Tables were arranged under the big trees in the carden with its lovely lake view. Lady week, where they were met and had tea with the president. Mr. C. A. Rogert, and Mr. S. C. Band, jr. Mr. F. A. Lascelles and Mr. Legh accompanied their Royal Highnesses.

Wednesday of last week at Lake Marie Farm in honor of Sir Thomas and Hearst, Miss Katharine Gordon, St. Catharines.

Mr. John and Lady Emily Walker, of victoria, had the honor of entertaining with garden diverse with its lovely lake view. Lady with stay at Vancouver Island. His Royal Highness was accompanied by match and a large hat of beige lace. She wore a long necklare of pink pearls for ornament. Lady Willes Chitty was the received their guests in the delightful living-room, which was attractively pocorated with garden flowers. Tables were a ranged under the big trees in the prince of Wales at luncheon at their residence, "Ragley," Sooke, during his stay at Vancouver Island. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Miss Helen Mackenzie, Miss Helen Mackenzie, Miss Helen Mackenzie, Sooke, during his stay at Vancouver Island. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Miss Helen Mackenzie, Steatharine Gordon, St. Lady English (Catharines.

Mr. John and Lady Emily Walker, of Victoria, had the honor of entertaining with garden flowers in the delightful living-room, which was attractively pocorated victoria, had the honor of entertaining with garden flowers in the delightful living-room, which was attractively pocorated victoria, had the honor of entertaining with garden flowers in the Prince of Wales at luncheon at their residence, "Ragley." Sooke, during his stay at Van

Buffalo, were in Toronto last week for the Kelly-Price wedding.

Mrs. Phillips and Miss Avis Phillips, of London, England, were in Toronto for the Kelly-Price wedding.

Mr. W. Herbert Cawthra, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto, has been visiting Mr, Justice Rose at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, of St. George Street, who have been at their residence. Strathmore, in Cobourg for the summer, have returned to Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson are again in Teronto after the summer spent at Metis.

* * *
Major John Blscoe, of Toronto, and
his sister, Miss Daisy Blscoe, are
spending a week in Thorold.

* * *
Mys Robert Jarvis, Miss Elizabeth
Ramsay, Miss M. Millichamp and Miss
Joyce Warden recently returned to
Toronto from Europe.

Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, of Toronto, were week-end visitors at Juddhaven.

Sir William Mulock and his sister.
Mrs. G. W. Monk, entertained at tea
on Friday afternoon of last week at
Sir William's Farm at Aurora in honor
of Lord and Lady Hewart. Tea was
served from a beautifully decorated
table on the verandah, and Mrs.
Mulock Boultbee presided. The guests
included. Lord Hewart of Bury. Lady
Hewart, the Hon. Katherine Hewart.
the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario
and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Agar Adamson,
General Cawthra-Elliott, Mrs. CawthraElliott. Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt. teneral Cawinra-Edilott, Mrs. Cawihra-Elliott, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Miss Isobel Ross, Hon. Howard Fer-guson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pate Mulock, Mr. Schuvler end Mrs. W. Pate Mulock, Mr. Schuwler Snively, Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, Mrs Kelly, the Misses Kelly, Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mr. Justice Masten, the Misses Masten, Mrs. Nichol. Aurora, Mr. Ronald Nichol. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Robinson, Mr. Justice Orde, Mrs. Orde, Mr. and Mrs. Roy MacKenzie, Mrs. Murray Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Holm-sted, Mr. Justice Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mr. Justice Smith, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. H. D. Warren, of Red Gables. Wellesley Street, Toronio, and her daughter. Mrs. Grant Pepler, were recently in London, Ontario, guests of

Mrs. G. A. Routledge.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Louis McMurray, of
Toronto, are spending ten days at the
Caledon Club.

Mrs. T. Watson Somi and Miss J. Tupper, of Winnipeg, are spending two weeks at the Chateau Murray, Murray



MRS. FRANK MCKENNA, OF QUEBEC Mrs. McKenna is the daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, and acts at Spencerwood as hostess for her father on all important social occasions.

Mrs. W II Cross and Miss Dorothy Cross, who have spent several months in the West, are again in Toronto. the true of the Misses Jean and Grace Meikle, of Morrisburg, Ontario, have returned home after spending the

Mrs. W. McHwraith, of Toronto, is sailing this week for England.

Right Hon Lord Justice Rest and Mrs. William Howland Despard have sent out invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Mary Margaret, to Mr. George Iving Senton. In Saturday, September 17th, at 3 c'clock p.m., at St. Paul's Church.

The vestors of the Western country.

Miss. Helen Price, of Quebec, who

The vastness of the Western country and the possibilities for its further development impressed these interesting travellers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Farrell and Mrs. Percy Carter, of Vancouver, spent several days recently at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, motoring about the Island.

**

Miss Helen Price, of Quebec, who came to Toronto to be a guest at the Kelly-Price wedding on Thursday of last week, was the guest of Mrs. Lewis Price at Teddington Park.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper of Winnings, who have been at Blue Sea Lake, visited Lady Tupper's parents by and Mrs. Charles Morse, in Ottawa before returning to Winninges.



MISS YVETTE MCKENNA The lovely young daughter of Mrs. Frank McKenna, of Spencerwood, Quebec. This charming girl was, with her mother, presented to Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, at Buckingham Palace this aummer, and made her debut on the occasion of the visit to Spencerwood of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George. Miss McKenna was educated abroad

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ASHLEY & CRIPPEN & BLOOK ST. WEST OF ST. TO

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner on Monday evening, September 5th, in honor of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ferguson. The following guests were present, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Eaton, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. C. A. Magrath, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr. Rev. Canon Cody, Colonel F. H. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Miss Van Lennop, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton. Captain Haldenby.

Mrs. Edward Garrow, of Toronto, is at Roche's Point, where she is visiting Mrs. Bruce McKinnon.

Mrs. Grayson Smith is again in Toronto after the summer spent at

Mrs. Henry Bethune is again in Toronto after a visit in England. Mr. Bethune and Miss Laura Bethune are also again in Toronto from Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gossage have returned to Toronto from Bon Echo.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hanna are again in Toronto after a visit to the far West of Canada,

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Mr. and Mrs. Peleg Howland are again in Toronto after a fortnight's tour by motor.

Mrs. Plunkett Magann. and her daughter, Miss Esmee Magann, who re-cently returned to Canada from France are the guests of Mrs. Magann's daughter, Mrs. Ponton Armour. at Erindale Farm, Mrs. Magann, and her daughter, Miss Esmee Magann, are returning to France in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Coulson are again in Toronto from the Pacific

Mrs. Robert Scott is again in Toronto from Minnecoganashene. Miss Katharine Scott has also returned to Toronto after visiting Miss Eleanor Fleury in Muskoka. She was also the guest of Mrs. E. V. Staunton at Go Home Bay.



COLONEL AND MRS. MALCOLM TRUSTRAM EVE Of unusual interest to society in Canada and abroad is the wedding of Marguerite, daughter of Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, and the late Sir Augustus Nanton, to Colonel Malcolm Trustram Eve, M.C., Royal Weish Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, Branham Gardens, London, Eng. The ceremony took place Aug. 23 in St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg. Col. and Mrs. Eve are pictured here following the ceremony, in the gardens of "Kilmorie", the residence of Lady Nanton. Col. A. S. Eve, of McGill University, Montreal, is an uncle of the bridegroom.

A very pretty wedding took pace on Tuesday afternoon of last week in Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, which was very attractively decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, palms and ferns, when Maye Cecilia, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Price, of Teddington Park Boulevard, Toronto, became the bride of Mr. Norman Pantom Kelley, sen of the late Christine Kelley, The sen of the late Christine Kelley. of Mrs. Lewis Price. of Teddington Park Boulevard, Toronto, became the bride of Mr. Norman Pantom Kelley, son of the late Christine Kelley. The Rev. Arthur Kelley. Rural Dean of Quebec, assisted by the Rector, Rev. Canon Broughall, performed the ceremony, and Mr. H. M. Harman acted as best man. Messrs. D. Kelley, the bridegroom's brother, of London, England, Lieut.-Col. Keeler Mackay, Mr. Elwell Reade, Mr. Crawford Martin and Mr. John Cartwright ushered the guests to their seats. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. A. J. Price, of Quebec, wore a lovely gown of ivory satin and Brussels lace. The train of exquisite old Limeric was lined with delicate pink chiffon, and the tulle veil was caught to the head with a coronet of pointe d'esprit and clusters of orange blossoms at either clusters of orange blossoms at either side. The bridal boquet of lily of the valley, malden hair fern and Sweetheart roses was lovely. Mrs. John Cartwright was maid of honor in a to be the guests of Mrs. Bartlett Cartwright was maid of honor in a to be the guests to be coming toilette in mauve, the gown caught at the side with a rhinestone buckle and the hat of velvet with gold. The charming bridesmaids were gold. The charming bridesmaids were gold. The charming bridesmaids were gold.

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buckle and the hat of velvet with gold. The charming bridesmaids were in yellow georgette and wore cocoabrown hats. The Misses Frances and Helen Kelley, of Quebec, nieces of the bridegroom, were in pale yellow with hats of the same color and carried mauve flowers in the form of nosegays. During the signing of the register Miss Anis Phillips of London, England, the bride's cousin, sang Love's Coronation. Following the ceremony at the church Mrs. Lewis Price in black lace and net over mauve georgette and a large black hat received the guests at her residence, and was assisted by Miss Helen Kelley. Lady Price, of Quebec, wore a smart all black toilette. Miss Price was in green georgette with smart French green and large black welvel hat. Later Mr, and Mrs. Kelley will live in Toronto.

Mrs. Alee Hargraft and her grand-daughter, Miss Margaret Parmenter, are in Toronto after a tour abroad.

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Mrs. Alleobre vissed price and bregely attended "At Home" at her residence in Ruesday afternoon at a most delight-fully arranged and largely attended "At Home" at her residence in Ruesday afternoon at a Mrs. J. McNah Wilson.

* * * *

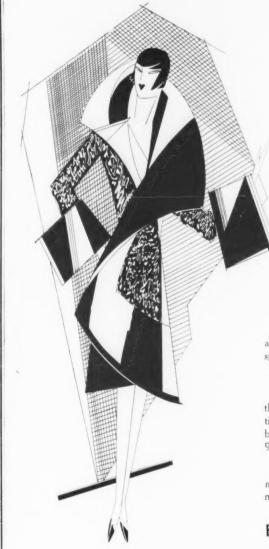
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Maclaurin and Miss Marion Maclaurin have returned from their summer home at Port Sandfield. Lake Rosseau. to Tonoto.

* * *

Mr. William F. Kerr. K. C., has returned to Cobourg after being in Teronto for the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association.

B. Alward and Miss Portia Mackenzie Among the invited guests, some 200 of whom attended, were, Mrs. Mackenzie among the invited guests, some 200 of whom attended, were, Mrs. Mars. Mars. Mars. Mars. Mars. Mars. Stanley Elkin Montreal: Mrs. George Cameron. Peterborough, Ont.: Mrs. George Cameron. Peterborough, Ont.: Mrs. Herbert Flood, Ottawa: Mrs. H. C. Clarke, Old Point Comfort, Virginia: Mrs. Harry Kaye, Toronto for the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association.

Simpson's Fall Fashion Revue



At Vaughan Glaser's Victoria Street Theatre, opens with the matinee performance this Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The Revue will be presented every afternoon and evening next week, concluding Saturday, September 17th.

Headline Attractions

The Marmein Drama-Dancers in a return engagement will present several new and beautiful numbers.

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ardized Quality can give. You can't imagine such a car, for there never was such a car in its class as the Illustrious New "72 handsomer than the "70" and rubber insulated throughout - giving you features and qualities heretofore limited only to the most expensive cars. at remarkably low prices. by riding and driving it can you fully appreciate

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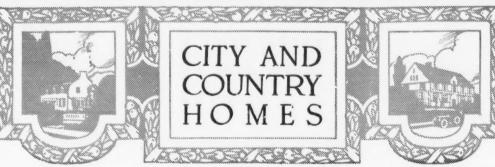
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Anglo-Irish Glass

THE history of the art of glass in these islands presents two periods of the greatest achievement, and each, in a different way, owes its character and its distinction to the same must look for technical and economic the great age of Irish glass as much chemical innovation, which we shall rather than for purely artistic causes. credit is due to patriots and politicians call the Ravenscroft revolution. In It should be borne in mind that an as to glass-men. There is no need to the summer of 1676 George Ravens- elaborate cutting technique, like that tell again the story of Flood and croft, who had glass-houses at of Stourbridge, Waterford or Cork, Grattan and the Irish Volunteer Henley-on-Thames and at the Savoy, requires a thick and, consequently, a movement which secured free trade began the practice of fusing his frit with an oxide of lead in place of, or in addition to, the soda or the potash on the wheel will realize that nailthat had formerly been in use. The beads, diamonds and facets cannot be of November 4th, 1779, when the Irish

doubt, is to be found in the close necessary for artistic enterprise. Thus craftsmanship of the German immi- England and Ireland each suffered grants from whom the English under a restriction which was hostile eventually learnt the art, and, perhaps, to cutting; the Irish restriction was in the conservative taste of the withdrawn first, and that is why cut English glass-men. But here, too, we glass is par excellence Irish. For



SWEETMEAT GLASSES Possibly made in England before the great migration of circa 1785.

properties of the new metal were cut in thin glass without very Volunteers paraded on College Green. mainly three. In its plastic state it serious danger of the wheel going their cannon hung with the label was more heavy and viscous than right through the glass and spoiling "Free Trade or This." The next year was more heavy and viscous than right through the glass and spoiling heretofore; in its hard state it had a the vessel. The delay in the develgreater capacity for holding the light; opment of cutting was due to the and, finally, for glyptic treatment it stupidity of the English Parliament. presented a softer medium. As a result In 1746, two pieces of legislation of the greater weight, the delicate were passed. The first placed a duty Venetian forms were modified by the of 9s. 4d. on every hundredweight of materials used for making glass for new metal; and in the first of our two periods, which may be said to both vessels and windows in Great begin in 1676 and to extend into the Britain—that is to say, in England both vessels and windows in Great second quarter of the eighteenth cenand Scotland. The second piece of legislation forbade the export of glass tury. English glass was mainly an art of pure form; medium and design from Ireland to any country except were perfectly adapted to one another. Great Britain. By the year 1746 the English glassand the glass vessels in the classic

period combine the opposite characmen were sufficiently acquainted with the technique of cutting to have Cut glass, which did not attain its developed it, had they been able, along apogee until the last quarter of the their own lines. But the Excise made eighteenth century, was a further it economically necessary for them to exploitation of the new metal; and at produce small and light glasses; and this point it may be interesting to only in exceptional cases was a glass compare developments in these made of sufficient thickness to withislands with developments abroad, stand deep cutting. We can now The softness of glass of lead made it understand why so many of the early lifficult for an engraver of formal or instances of English cutting, dating harder soda glass; and in this fact.

(1780) the statute prohibiting the export of Irish glass was withdrawn, and the Irish glass industry went ahead and soon acquired an enormous foreign market, chiefly in America and the West Indies. The effect of this freedom is seen in the emigration of English glass-workers to a country where trade was brisk and technique was not limited by the need for making light-weight articles.

The English glass-makers who settled in Ireland, and there brought the art of cutting to perfection, are strictly comparable with the Venetian metics who were working in England in the sixteenth century, and they are vet another instance to show that, in the history of glass-making, technique, not nationality, is the important thing. We can trace the progress of cutting from its origin in Germany to its consummation in Ireland through Germans in Germany, Germans in England, Englishmen in England, representational design to attain the from the middle of the century, are Englishmen in Ireland, and, last of precision and finesse which were confined to stems of goblets and wine all, Irishmen in their own country; possible when the medium was the glasses. Taxation had abolished the and in the collection of Mr. Kirkby beauty of the baluster and the great Mason there is an interesting English bowls of the classical period: and goblet containing a coin of George



ANGLO-IRISH CANDLESTICKS LATE FIGHTEENTH CENTURY

while in England it was seldom more fabric. . than a decorative device. On the other hand, it was because the English - Ireland, meanwhile, received technical - which is characteristic of the develmetal lent itself especially to the freedom, but economic slavery. The oped Irish glass. refractive play of light that cutting in glass-houses in Ireland, of which tinctively Anglo-Irish art which on the eighteenth century, could have most important glassmakers in Stourthe Continent had no peer.

ters of solemnity and grace.

was postponed for more than fifty taxed into a decorative futility. But the Duke of Buckingham's manager, years after the lead metal was fully they had no market, and, therefore, worked for a capitalist in the country mature. Part of the explanation, no they lacked the economic prosperity of his adoption. In 1785 he took over

we may see at least one reason why now the stem was the only part of II, 1758, which represents the inter-Germans, like Lehmann or Spiller, or the glass which still offered a thick mediate stage. It has a shouldered the Hochschnitt artists of Silesia, metal where the play of light might stem cut, in the German manner, with made of glass engraving a great art. be secured without any danger to the small diamond facets, and round the

base of the bow! we may trace the From the same set of legislation beginnings of the arched cutting

The Verzelini of the Anglo-Irish diamonds and facets became a dis- there were several in the middle of metics was John Hill, one of the made their glasses thick and heavy bridge. He did not, however, set up Now we have to enquire why the enough for experiments in cutting for, in business on his own account, but, development of the art of cut glass their work was not, like the English. like the Venetian, Rosetti, who was







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the Englishmen and the Irish appren-

makers, including blowers, cutters nature ductile, and cutting does not and engravers, to enter the service of exploit its ductility. Ruskin's error the brothers George and William was his failure to realize that glass, except in the case of decanters, on Penrose, who did not understand though it is one substance, has two glass, but were business men. Between natures. It is soft; and it is also hard. In its soft state it is susceptible to tices there seems to have been one set of informing processes—unfriendliness. Hill himself did not blowing, drawing, tooling, pincering, stay long in Waterford, and behind and the like-which we call plastic. the scandal which drove him to depart we may well read a tale of malice by another set of processes—cutting. and jealousy between the pupils and engraving, scratching, etching, their masters. Be that as it may, it which we may call glyptic; and, of was chiefly the designs and formulae these, cutting exploits the chief char-



makers were coming from England in needed no explanation considerable numbers, we may infer that the situation was similar at mon Lastly, the materials-the ients, methods, style, artists - is those now current.

encounters two kinds of delusion, a topp, in a long experience, has never heresy and a superstition. The heresy seen a marked Waterford piece with was promulgated by Ruskin in the the "blue tint"; and he has docu-downright way that heretics have: mentary records of the Gatchell

used by Hill in 1786 that determined acter of hard glass, its capacity for the style of Waterford glass for the holding the light. What Ruskin was next half-century, and so, to some trying to say was that, in a vessel, extent, of Irish glass in general. At the important thing is design, and Cork, also, the glass-houses were that glass receives its design mainly controlled by men who had no from the blow-pipe. We may agree knowledge of glass (in this case they that a design is more cogent when it were brewers), but enough capital for is not interrupted by ornament, but the enterprise. The workmen were Ruskin, in trying to find a technical all imported from England, and, as ground for his own taste, fell into we know from evidence adduced by the old error of inventing bad Mr. Westropp, that in 1785 glass- reasons for a simple preference which

There is a superstition, still comamong sentimental Dublin, Belfast, and the other Irish entitled "Waterford, or the Beautiful Blue Tint." Perhaps this bird, which fine sand from Lynn and the Isle of is especially common in America, is Wight, the pot-clay from Stourbridge, so well preserved in its old age the lead from Derbyshire - were because it has laid a great many regularly imported and used as they golden eggs. Now, a certain tendency had long been used in England. The to a blackish or bluish black hue is a whole tradition, therefore - ingred- common technical defect in all "flint glass," and is due to a slight excess of entirely English, and what we call black manganese in its composition. A Irish glass is simply a section of the very small quantity of manganese, English industry transferred to a which is strong colorificant, was country where economic conditions added to every pot of metal to neuthad become suddenly more favorable; ralize the greenish color which the and, although we may occasionally glass is apt to take from the presence identify the products of particular of iron in the silica. But all the glass-houses, any general attempt to eighteenth century treatises are differentiate between the two countries emphatic that the quantity must be seems to us to introduce an unneces- adjusted very nicely, or the glass will ry and therefore, false distinction, be discolored Moreover, even when Irish glass is the English epilogue; the quantity is true, the manganese is the label belongs to a period and a apt to settle in the pot so that one style rather than to a provenance, part of the metal is more strongly and in the interests of truth it may colored than the rest. If this tint be suggested that "Anglo-Irish" is a were at all common in authenticated more appropriate description of glass Waterford glass, we might explain made circa. 1780-1830 than any of the superstition; all dark glass would be Waterford, just as all fables are The study of Anglo-Irish glass Æsop's. But it is not so. Mr. West-'All cut glass is barbarous"; and the family which show that the Water-



ANGLO-IRISH CONFITURE AND SALAD BOWL-LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

ford glass-house, unlike the factories at Cork, took special precautions to secure a perfectly clear white metal. A series of marked Cork decanters, on the other hand, all show a tendency to blueness; and we may, perhaps, infer that the Cork glass-houses were especially careless in this respect; but it would be just as foolish to say that blueness is a peculiarity of Cork as to deny that Waterford ever turned out a "blue" piece. When we pass from metal to ornament, we are not, much firmer ground. There we can establish Cork shapes and Waterford shapes, even a Belfast shape, and find ourselves confounded when a "Belfast" decanter turns up bearing the mark "Penrose Waterford." cutting, though we may assign the vesica to Cork, we have no safe guide. because the patterns were generally taken from English designs. all the Irish factories copied one another, and then the English factories recopied the Irish. We cannot find certainty; but that is, at least, better than being lost in delusion. The word "waterford," which we only spell "Waterford" for marked pieces, has been first a lie and then a trade-name; but it has now attained the same honorable distinction as faience or delft and become a generic

AN up-to-date hostess seats her dinner guests at a table which is lighted by slim, colored candles, 2 feet in height and tapering to graceful point. Fragile shades that need constant readjustment are not necessary on these, nor are they often fitted upon candles of such unusual proportions.

A soft, shadowy light falls upon the faces of the diners, and only those who linger over-long at the table should be able to complain of a light that dazzles them at eve level.

On summer evenings there is no doubt that even unlighted candles have their definite place in schemes for table decoration. Those of pale apple-green look loveliest on a table set with sweet peas in crystal bowls. A striking effect is obtained by the use of black candles in conjunction with a dessert service of scarlet Venetian glass. Daffodil-yellow are at their best in vivid contrast with modern amber glassware, and jade green can look wonderful with many color schemes of floral decoration, or china or glass.



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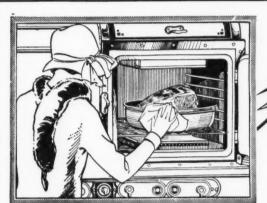


READING or working becomes doubly pleasurable when done by the well-diffused light of the new Edison Mazda Frosted on the inside,

these lamps prevent glare, yet they let through practically as much light as the old clear-glass lamps. Buy Edison Mazda Lamps by the carton of six, and always have a supply for emergencies.

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Shut off your oven and go to church

when you return the roast will be done

"HOW can I go to church and cook dinner at the same time?" the housewife of old used to say. "It simply

But what couldn't be done a few years ago is done by thousands of Canadian women today. With roast and vegetables baking in McClary's Hermetite Oven you can attend to your other activities, feeling perfectly confident that the whole meal will be deliciously cooked.

The reason is "stored heat". McClary's Hermetite is doubly insulated. The walls are packed with heat-proof material and surrounded by dead air space—the best insulation known to science. You have only to close the door to make the oven almost hermetically tight. The heat is thus retained inside the oven long after the current is turned off. Your foods go on baking without using up a bit more electricity.

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St. Paul's Angliean church, Fort William, very beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and summer flowers, and filled with interested friends and spectators, was on Tuesday evening. August 16, the scene of a pretty wedding, when Alice Alexandra, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Charles N. Laurie, of Port Arthur, became the bride of James Morley Bennett, M.C., of Dunnville, Ontario, It was an "all pink," wedding, the bride, bridesmaids and flower girl being dressed in a delicate shade of pink, and the decorations both in the church and at the home being carried out as far as possible in the same color. Rev. Justice F. Southam, B.A., vicar of

Going away, the bride wore a French model ensemble in blue with hat to match. She wore grey shoes and stockmatch. She wore grey shoes and stockings, and carried a grey and blue bag
with silver fittings, the gift of the
bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Aitkin left
for a trip by motor through the
Thousand Isles and then on to the
Adirondacks. After September 1st Rev.
and Mrs. George Aitken will be at
home in the manse at Norwood, Ont.

Dr. J. Boyle Travers and Mrs. Travers, of Saint John, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. McCready in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mrs. Bloomer Her Bid For Dress Reform

MERE man has long ago given up the attempt to influence women in their choice of dress, and is even ceasing to comment on the paradoxes of fashion. He will, therefore, be mildly interested in the story of Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who tried to persuade her fellow-women to adopt a rational dress exactly seventy-five

Mrs. Bloomer was editress of a temperance paper, the "Lily," which was published in New York, and she took advantage of her position to plead with her readers to cease to wear the cumbersome garments of 1850, and to imitate the Polish ladies.

At a ball, held in Massachusetts on 23rd, 1851, Mrs. Bloomer appeared dressed in a skirt reaching half-way between knee and ankle. Underneath this she wore trousers moderately fu'l, which came down to the ankle, and were there gathered in with an elastic band. In addition, Mrs. Bloomer wore a close-fitting jacket, out most of her followers were content with the trousers.

In the pages of the "Lily" many arguments were adduced in favor of the "Bloomer Costume." There would be less soiling of the dress from the muddy streets, and, in the days when dresses swept the ground for several inches, this was a cogent argument. There would be less material needed, and the dress would consequently be cheaper, though it is doubtful whether this argument would ever influence any woman. Above all, it would be

a woman's legs would be kept scorners of Mrs. Bloomer! comparatively dry.

Mrs. Bloomer also condemned with skirts when crossing the road. She crimes against property with violence. so fiercely that it tore his gloves. was horrified at the display of ankle which this action caused, and stated that her trouser dress would prevent all this. How she would turn in her grave if she knew that women nowadays wear dresses which barely hide their knees!

For a little time "Bloomer Costumes" caught on. Many American newspapers reported the spread of the fashion amongst the most stalwart fighters for the freedom of women, and most of the papers praised the elegance and propriety of the dresses. In the autumn of 1851 an American lady lectured in London on the subject, and appeared on the platform dressed in jacket, skirt, and trousers. but the only result was that a great deal of merriment was aroused. The comic papers seized upon the novelty, and in England, as later in America, Mrs. Bloomer's attempt to change the fashion was killed by ridicule.

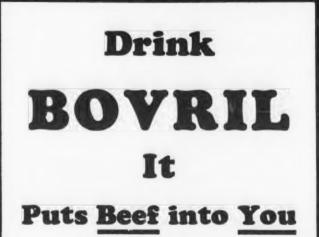
Yet now, when we look at illustrations of the dress of seventy-five years

more conducive to health, because, ago, we marvel that any woman could "Native," used to denote an inhabinstead of having damp skirts deck herself up in such ridiculous itant of India, is forbidden to Civil flopping against them in wet weather, monstrosities as those worn by the Servants or servants of the Crown in

w. There were no death sentences in great vigor the indelicacy of ladies Scotland during last year, although Nuneaton - England - man was who, in wet weather, lifted their there was a considerable increase in attacked by an owl, which struck out

that country.

While riding on his motor-cycle, a





MARY ELIZABETH OWENS Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Owens, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto.

Crotherton, Yorkshire, England, perlormed the ceremony and W. Birkett,
of Port Arthur, presided at the organ.
The bride was charming in her wedding gown of baby pink flat crepe. It
was a period frock with a tight fitting
shirred badice, coming to a point in
the front and embroidered with silver
and brillants. The top of the bodice
was joined to a yoke of silk net also
subroidered in silver and brillants.
The bouffant skirt was scalloped at the
bottom with a hem of the silk net. The
rout train of pink silk net was caught
from a deep yoke and edged with
wide border of the flat crepe. She wore
pink satin slippers with brilliant ornaments. Her shower bouquet was
composed of typhelia and Sweetheart
roses, curn-flowers and illy-of-thevalley. The bridesmalds, Miss Gettrue
Robarts, of Port Arthur, and Miss
Helen Jarvis, of Fort William, were
sowned alike in charming frocks of
pink georgette. The skirts were composed of frills of tille, and at the side
was a large bow of a deeper shade of
pink velvet, with the streamers hang-



MRS. W. ROBERTSON CAVEN before her marriage was Mar-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thorburn, of Niagara Falls.

A wedding of interest in college circles was solemnized on Saturday afternoon, August 20th, at Knox Coilege Chapel, when Mae, elder daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. John Murray, Toronto.
was united in marriage to the Reverend George Aitken, B.A., son of Mrs.
T. R. Barford, Toronto, and grandson
of the late George Aitken, M.D., of
Rutherglen and Glasgow. Professor E.
Lioyd Morrow. D.D., performed the
ceremony. The bride, escorted by her
father, entered the chapel to the strains
of Lohengrin's Wedding March, played
by Mrs. I. Sears, A.T.C.M., and was
attired in a charming georgette and ofternoon August 20th at Knoy Co by Mrs. I. Sears, A.T.C.M., and was attired in a charming georgette and satin gown. The bridal veil of Princess Mary lace was arranged in cap shape and caught with sprays of orange blossoms. A shower bouquet of Madame Butterfly roses and lilies-of-the-valley completed the costume. The maid of honor, Miss N. Young, of Montreal, cousin of the bride, was lovely in a layender georgetic petal frack with cousin of the bride, was lovely in a layender georgette petal frock with large mohair picture hat in layender and trimmed with lavender velvet of a deeper shade. The bridesmaids, the Misses Connell, were gowned alike in period frocks of blue taffeta, with shadow hem of silver lace and yellow mohair hats banded in pink velvet. Silver shoes and hose were worn and they carried the bridegroom's gift, enamelled vanity cases. Their bouquets were old-fashioned garden flowers with paper frill and tied with a bow of colored gauze. The bride's little sister. colored gauze. The bride's little sister.
Miss Helen Murray, made a dainty
train-bearer in a frilled frock of white
crepe de Chine, plak streamers caught
with ribbon flowers. In her hair was a
wreath of small pink flowers. The
groomsman was Mr. Ray Barford, stepbrother of the bridegroom, and Rev.
Herbert Thomas, B.D., and Mr. James
E. Brown acted as ushers. After the E. Brown acted as ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held in the College rooms. Mrs. J. Murray, mother of the bride, was attired in a French frock of grey georgette and fringe, rose picture hat, and wore a corsage bouquet peas completed the costume

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World



Montparnasse

Montparnasse! Three or four big tents have been erected and odd crowds linger about there and take part in the most varied occupations: One cracks peanuts, another one draws his neighbors' faces on an album; a third one tells his theory about the last destination of man.

One takes his shoes off and a girl combs her hair, says a writer in "Le Quotidien," Paris, as translated for The Milwaukee Journal." A strange tribe, a singular sort of people, a picturesque crowd of persons who all seem to be waiting for luck to fall from the skies.

The tents are those tent roofs of the famous coffee houses of Montparnasse. And around the marble tables the life of the foreigners goes on. Spaniards? Brazilians? Britishers? Yankees? Chinese? Arabs? Yes, and better still: Montparnassians!

All those whom genius, talent, chance or daring direct toward one or the other art. land here at Montparnasse. There is a certain amount of talents, there are many persons who have a good deal of luck and the daring "artists" are probably in the majority. But I haven't the intention to play the art critic here.

I want to see the foreigners and not their works of art.

I certainly find lots of them Next to me are two Japanese who esting geometrical figures in order to discuss and illustrate a point of technique. Somewhat farther on, a young Negro sits right next to a already gone through the maining be lifted and worked by hand when Russian who looks like a cowboy; the test of cubism. . cowboy is a painter and the Negro is his model.

Of course, the Anglo-Saxon countries are abundantly represented. That fat, nice boy with the orange cane must have got his coloring in the sun of Egypt or Australia. Those tall men in golf clothes talk through their nose as one talks only

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lays, 16 countries,

ports. Stop-over in Europe, if desired.

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Canadian Pacific

WHAT a camping on Boulevard offensive misses who come to study baby submarine. Entry can be made the sea.

A Risky Atlantic Venture TWO Lancashire men - Edward

Tierney and Dick Hayman, set sail from Dover in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in Carrie, the smallest boat in which the feat has been attempted. Carrie is twelve feet long, five feet deep, and three feet across the beam. She weighs a ton, and draws only two feet of water. in Chicago. And the small, in- In appearance, she is not unlike a Art in Paris (Art with a big "A") only through a small square hole in are more numerous than the sand of the top; and, in a high sea, this hole ne sea. can be closed with a tiny conning. The Italians, the Spaniards, the tower. Only one man will be able Orientals, all these are especially to look out, or even sit up at a time, represented by Italian, Spanish and The other will have to lie down as Oriental girls who all are models (or best he can. Carrie can be propelled at least I like to be'ieve that they are in three different ways. Rel'ance will really models). A painter who likes mainly be placed on the wind which to work hard would find enough will be caught in a small windmill, so models there to give him work for constructed that it can be set to the rest of his life. . . The Dianas, catch the breeze from any quarter and



IT'S A LONG WAY TO GO The above chotograph was taken near Johnson's Canyon, on the Lake Louise Trail. The bear appears to be in the act of scanning the milestone and wearily lamenting the fact that he has fourteen more miles to travel. It might fittingly be entitled "The Long Long Trail" or "Can You Bear It."

It is easy, by the way, to compare the models to the works of art which navigation, but Tierney (who they inspired; for along the Boulevard Raspail there is one of those free air markets of paintings which the "Wild Cow" of Montmartre has brought into fashion. A goodly number of foreigners linger about there, too. As to the works of art, what a desola . but I said before that I don't want to play the art critic!

Above those ten or twelve stands of paintings where one can stop and look at the masterpieces there are also foreign names, hardly anything but foreign names. After walking up and down the Boulevard Raspail I find myself back in front of those famous coffee houses which are more crowded than ever. But the time What Is Love? passes; the inhabitant of Montparnasse who guides me in this terra the life of the people in this small after all, all these foreigners?

"On coffee and milk."

for instance?"

"They don't seem poor, after all." "Far from it. Almost all of them are wealthy and their families send them all the money they need for this sort of life, which gravitates around

those small round tables of marble; there they talk of what beautiful tinings they will do . . tomorrow." The hour of dusk the rosy copper color of the sunset clouds the electric garlands gleam up

drinks are fresh. . . . But oh, you poor Spaniards of St. Denis's factories, you sad Armenians whose exile is nothing but a game these unique and in many cases pricewhich is dictated by snobism!

1

sketch very neat and rather uninter- and Venuses and Salomes and Holy drive the screw. If there is no wind. Virgins, some as purely beautiful as one of the navigators will drive the some masterpiece of painting, others screw by means of foot pedals. B. looking as though they had a clever contrivance, these pedals can the feet are tired. Neither of the men has had any real experience of been four times round the world as a ship's steward) will set the course aided by a chronometer and a compass. Until quite recently the two men were strangers to each other. Hayman answered an advertisement asking for a volunteer, and decided a few hours later to go. Hayman, an interview, said that they hoped to make the crossing in forty days, the period for which they would provide themselves with food and water. They intended to exhibit the ship when they reached New York. Both are single men, and hope to get married on their return.

WHAT is love? It's settled at least by the monthly definition contest incognita answers my questions about of The Forum magazine. With a view to clarifying the words most used cosmopolis. What do they live on, today, The Forum throws its pages open to its readers each month and invites them to define some word that "But then. I don't only mean what is in frequent use. In the July numfood they take. Where do they lodge, ber the word defined is "Love," and the variety of the definitions is worthy "Here for the greater part of the of the subject. Among the most amusing are:

The first infirmity of noble minds The tenth word in a telegram.

A delightful form of cruelty. Love is nothing-in tennis, anyhor A spiritual dew falling on the tired brow of humanity.

That dazzling garment, fashioned from ideals, which cloaks biogenic

The everlasting light, shining through hours of darkness.

00 in a charming contrast of lights. The Sea Story in Art

THE movement to secure for the nation the Macpherson collection of the Alfortville industrial district, of maritime prints and paintings-the you humble Chinese of the Billancourt "sea story of the English speaking manufactures, you arouse greater race", as it has been fitly called-is sympathies within me than your directly inspired by the King. Hear-diverse compatriots of Montparnasse, ing that there was a possibility of

Make this modern fireproof Hotel Lonyour Western ario headquar-Ontario Ontario headquar-ters. Beautiful diningroom or grill. Meals Table d'Hote or a la Carte. 250 Rooms All Outside Rooms \$3, \$3.50 Each with tub and shower and \$4.00 combined. Located on the connecting link of No. 2 highway half-Never higher. way between Detroit and Niagara Falls. ligiel Lor TO OFF



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separate units or being bought by record of our sea history in existence, King-who is essentially a sailor- it can never be replaced." and the Queen expressed their keen and the queen expression and interest in the superb pictures and congratulated him on having got together such a remarkable collection.

BEST FOR A HOLIDAY The appeal of the Society for Nautical Research has roused widespread interest, and it is confidently expected that the £90,000 required to insure that the collection shall become a national possession will be obtained without much difficulty. Mr. MacPherson, who is a retired Calcutta banker, was born in England, but comes of Inverness-shire stock, his grandfather on his father's side being the youngest of 23 children. Mr. MacPherson, who is an enthusiastic yachtsman, began buying the pictures when in India about 20 years ago. "It has been my hobby," In alcaleed "and L bare watched the years ago. "It has been my hobby," he declared, "and I have watched the collection grow and grow until I now find myself faced with the alternatives of selling it as a whole or breaking it is the only adequate."

It is the only adequate the picture of the collection of the collecti in parts. It is the only adequate tional Agent.

people abroad, the King, about a and that is why I am willing to make month ago, commanded Mr. A. G. H. a big financial sacrifice in order that MacPherson, the owner, to visit Buck- it shall pass as it stands into the peringham Palace. Mr. MacPherson sub- manent possession of the nation. The mitted several selected folios for their auctioneers have estimated its value Majesties' inspection, and both the at between £100,000 and £150,000, and

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TRAVEL



THE LAURENTIAN HILLS One of the never failing charms of the Quebec district.



A delightfuily informal dance was given on Wednesday night of last week at the Country Club, Ottawa, by Mr. Gordon Edwards, M.P., and Mrs. Edwards, which was honored by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness the Prince George. The clubhouse rooms were done with beautifully arrangel flowers and plants, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwards received their guests in the entrance hall. Mrs. Edwards was becomingly gowned in pale plak georgette and silver over pink satin. Supper was served about midnight. Later Their Royal Highnesses, with the members of their staff, went to their train on route to Montreal. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the dance about ten-thirty. His Poyal Highness Hardinge and Captain C. Price-Davies. A delightfully informal dance was given on Wednesday night of last week at the Country Club, Ottawa, by Mr.



The Prince of Wass danced first with Mrs. Exacts, with this Royal flightness of the School of Montreal, who assessed the Prince for Wass danced first with Mrs. Exacts, with the Royal flightness of the Royal staff, first whom G. F. Trutter, Mr. A. F. Lasselles, Major the Hom. Cheef Justice of Canada and Mrs. Annihola of the Mark Sie Houston, Miss Valerie Jones, of frockville: Right, Hon, W. L. Mac-cenzie King, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Kee-er, Hon, Ernest Lappointe and Mrs. apointe, Miss Lapointe, Mr. and Mrs. Man Lewis, Hon, A. K. and Mrs. Mac-ean, Miss Margaret MacLean, Mr. S. Micyblie, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Micyburgul, Brig-Gen, C. H. Mac-Micyburgul, Brig-Gen, C. H. Mactean Miss Margaret MacLean, Mr. S. C. Mieville Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDongall, Brig-Gen. C. H. MacLaren, Mr. Roy MacLaren, Mr. Desmond MacMahon, Miss Hope MacMahon, Mr. Dunean MacTavish, Miss Naney McCarthy Mr. Pat MacCarthy, Major and Mrs. E. F. Newcombe, Major and Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor, Mr. Chas O'Cannor, Mr. C. Berkely Powell Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peters, Mr. John Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Ross, Mr. L. A. Ritchie, Miss Margaret Southam, Col. Stanley Scott Mr. Cuthbert Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Fred White, Mr. Shirley Woods, Mr. James Woods

Woods. Mr. Jones Woods

The Governor-General and the Viscountees Willingdon during their visit to Sherbrooke, Quebec, on Tuesday of last week, were entertained at a delightful garden party by Mr. Charles B. Howard, M. P., and Mrs. Howard, at their residence, Howardene, Lady Willingdon wore a gown of beirg flat crepe with hat of scarlet mohair and carried a scarlet parassol. Following the garden party, Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. Charles B. Howard, paid a visit for the Sherbrooke Country Club, Mr. and Mrs. Howard entertained the Vice-Begal party the same night at dinner. Covers were laid for sixteen, and the table was decorated with a large silver howl of yellow roses. The guests included the Governor-General and Viscountess, Willingdon, Mrs. Osborne, Colonel Mawille Cant. Drice-Pariss cluded the Gavernor-General and Vis-rountess, Willingdon, Mrs. Osborne, Colonel Mieville, Capt. Price-Davies, Hon, Mr. Beland and Mrs. Beland, of Ottawa, Hon. Jacob Nicol and Mrs. Nicol Mayor and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Campbell and Mrs. B. C. Howard. and Mrs. a. C. Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Booth of Ottawa, and Miss Price are spending a few weeks in New York.

* * *
Hou. Mrs. Redmond is again in
Montreal after two months spent at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

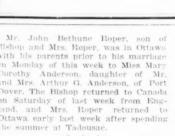
Lady Carnarvon, of England, was a passenger in the 8.8. Automia, which crrived at Quebec last week.

Mrs. Hayden Horsey is again in Montreal from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. General A. D. McRae, M.P., of Van-

couver, has been in Ottawa, a guest at the Chateau. Miss Alice Kemp, of Montreal, has been recently in Toronto, guest of Miss Isabel Bushby,



IN DAINTY NOTTINGHAM LACE A charming afternoon frock of beige Nottlingham lace over georgette. With it is worn a red crinoline hat trimmed with glass currants. Maison Arthur.



At the residence in Rothsay of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frink, their daughter, Miss Sylvia Frink, entertained at a delightful tea on Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Kathleen Blanchet, whose marriage is to take place in the very near future. Tea was served on the very near future. Tea was served on the very near future. sided over by Mrs. Henry S. Wilson, of East Orange, New Jersey. Those who East Orange. New Jersey. Those who assisted with the delicious refreshments were Miss Mary Frink. Miss Jean McAvity, Miss Betty Stewart and Miss Catherine Robinson. Among the numerous guests were. Mrs. Wilson, formerly Miss Frances Cudlip, of Saint John and Montreal. Miss Gwyneth Wonlam and Miss Betty Mudge, of Montreal, and Miss Muriel McDonald, of Granby Ontario. of Granby, Ontario

Colonel and Mrs. Harry Kaye and daughter. Miss Golf Kaye of Toronto, are guests of Colonel Kaye's sisters, Mrs. Lucien Allison and Miss Kaye, and Mr. W. Kaye at their residence. Peel Street, Saint John.

Mrs. James F. Robertson was hostess this week at an enjoyable small bridge in honor of Mrs. George Hooper, of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bell, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bell, of Toronto, are visiting in Sackville, guests of Senator and Mrs. A. B. Copp.

Mrs. Walter A. Harrison and son Hugh left Rothsay on Sunday, by motor, for Toronto, They were accompanied to Montreal by Mrs. H. Barclay Robinson and her daughter. Mrs. Campbell Mackay, of Saint John. . . .

Mrs. William Pugsley and Mrs. W.
R. Dubee, of Boston, were hostesses at a dinner at the Riverside Golf and Country Club in honor of Miss Dassie Melntyre, who is visiting Mrs. Pugsley at her home in Rothsay. As it was the evening on which the usual Thursday chnee took place, the guests remained afterwards to participate in the dancing. Those present, besides the hostesses, were, Miss McIntyre, Miss Lois Fairweather. Miss Peggy-Skinner. Miss Frances Robinson, Miss Peggy Jones, Miss Betty Mudge, of Montreal, Miss Katherine Mullin, Mr. Morris

The Formal Presentation

HE Paris Hats are Here. We invite you to see them, Madame and Mademoiselle. Those morsels of felt and velvet that have set the vogue in Autumn headgear-those flashes of millinery genius that have upset present fashion and created one entirely new.

The Limp Little Cap

by Caroline Reboux. Talbot's brimless toque, suggesting Minerva's helmet. Descat's drooping brim. Alphonsine's wee lace veil. Agnes' skull cap. You'll see them all in this grand review of the new mode-original models from the French celebrities—clever creations from New York milliners—copies and originations from our own workrooms. Stressing the use of velvet, velours, felt and panne soleil. And of black, wood browns, beige, canton blue, pigeon gray and wine.

IN THE FRENCH ROOM, AND THE SHOPS OF MILLINERY ROW

Third Floor, Albert & Yonge Sts.

T. EATON COMITED



Colonel Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.P., M.D., and Mrs. MacLaren, after spending some days with Colonel MacLaren's spending some days with Colonel MacLaren's spending spe Thursday.

visitors in town. The guests included, vill give you ten a veek."

FLINT PAINT & VARNISH LIMITED TORONTO ONL

the rathskeller?"

"Business is gute; but after you know him vell." Miss Audrey McLeod was hostess at a beautifully arranged luncheon at the family residence on Wellington Row, Saint John, on Thursday for several

"Yah, Henry Paget, der banker. I

his only son."

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TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927

Cutting Out the Crooked

If Banks Removed Dishonest Men From Lists of Borrowers It Would Do General Business in Canada a Great Service-The Case of Some Who Borrow Under Section 88 of the Bank Act.

By C. Payell

MEYER ANSELME ROTHSCHILD was noted for making off-hand decisions and it speaks volumes for his sagacity that he amassed a huge fortune working on this rule. The average business man has to think clearly and step carefully; this takes time and only a genius like Rothschild can afford to act on the impulse of the moment. It has been said, on reliable authority, that no bad loan was ever undertaken by him for he had a remarkable faculty of leaving undesirable loans to the other fellow. He was not invariably fortunate in his investments, but that is another story. While Rothschild left no written recipe with regard to the means which made his success, one of the rules he is supposed to have religiously followed was that of never having anything to do with an unlucky man. This serves to show that he always considered the moral risk highly important and his quick decisions were apparently based on previous knowledge of the would-be borrower. Once being satisfied with the integrity and past record of the applicant for a loan, he said "yes" or 'no" without delay or hesitation.

It is not suggested that the banks should steer clear of all unlucky individuals but it would seem to be the part of ordinary common sense and prudence to refuse to extend credit to dishonest men. It may be contended that all the Canadian banks are working on this principle but this is a fallacy. If there is any doubt in your mind as to this statement, it is suggested, if you are not already a subscriber to Duns or Bradstreets, that you should forthwith become one of their supporters in the wonderful work they are performing in sorting, as it were, the names of those who are worthy of confidence from the other kind. If you are already, or when you have become a subscriber, ask either of these mercantile credit agencies to furnish you with reports upon two or three hundred concerns picked at random from their rating books; better still, choose two or three hundred names which are unrated or against which third or fourth class ratings are assigned; the information gleaned from reports upon these business concerns will, in some instances, prove enlightening. It is not suggested that, because a firm has an inferior rating or none at all, the proprietors are crooks, but a study of the reports will prove that this is so in a number of cases.

Take for example, the name of a certain firm whose partners were at one time convicted of defrauding their creditors when the liquidation of a former company in bankruptcy, with which the partners were connected, was carried out. These men are at present borrowing from their bank under the terms allowed by Section 88 of the Bank Act; they have not only hypothecated all their merchandise, lock, stock, and barrel, to their bankers but the latter also hold a registered assignment of all the book debts of the firm, besides other security. The account is possibly safe from the bank's point of view, although it is always dangerous to do business with rascals; but is it credit facilities?

ONE frequently hears complaints to the effect that there are too many people in business and that margins of profit are small; do the operations of crooks help to better this condition? It seems reasonable to suppose that the man who has been convicted of fraudulent practice will not hesitate to employ underhand methods in meeting the competition of his neighbor, through misrepresentation, cutting of prices, furnishing of inferior material, et cetera; eliminate this kind of man from the scene and watch for results. A meeting of business men was recently held to consider ways and means of waging war upon fraudulent debtors. Did they consider the question of obtaining the co-operation of the banks in their laudable efforts, or did they take it for granted that the latter were all assisting in eliminating the crooked man of business from the scene If they did not seek the assistance of the banks, it would not be too late to do so now.

It is not suggested or insinuated that the head office of any individual bank is knowingly extending accommoda- about thirty years. tion to dishonest persons but the rules and methods of some banking institutions are less stringent than those of managers than others; the result is, crooks are being assisted through lack of a proper co-ordinated system. What is the remedy?

One cannot expect the banks to start a movement towards the systematic elimination of the crook from their list of borrowers; an outcry from interested quarters would be raised immediately, but if the banks are made to feel that the public are behind them, trust the bankers to do the right thing. It is, therefore, suggested that the association of business men mentioned above should enlist the co-operation of all the Boards of Trade, Business Men's Associations, Rotarians, Kiwanians, and like organizations; local committees could be formed with the object of compiling a list of men in their respective communities who have been found criminally guilty in the courts of fraudulent practice. The names could then be forwarded to a central organization and the latter would furnish the list to each bank's Head Office. The business men of Canada would no doubt find the banks only too ready to co-operate with them along lines making for better trading conditions and a great deal cou'd be accomplished in gradually removing the morally diseased man of business from the borrowing community.

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Science has made tremendous strides in recent years in eliminating the causes of physical ills; why should not the business men of Canada get together and take, if need be, extreme measures in removing their own cankers from their midst? Let the crook go elsewhere to accomplish his nefarious work.

THROUGH A MAGIC CASEMENT



The Valley of the Margaree River in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

Made Flour for 111 Years

Snider Flour Mills Is Now Torn Down and Removed to New Site — Property Will Now Be Site for Fine Head Office Building of Ontario Equitable.

By Ross Munro

A NOTHER of Western Ontario's oldest landmarks disappeared recently when the Snider flour mill on King street, Waterloo, was torn down and moved to a new location. It is doubtful if the business record of this It has remained in the Suider family and there was mill can be duplicated by that of many buildings in the always a Snider controlling operations. The period of fair to the rest of the business men of the country that Province. From 1816 until a few months ago the Snider nien of such calibre should be allowed to enjoy banking mill was in practically continuous operation. Situated in the business section on the main highway, the rambling old structure possessed a history linking it with most of the pioneer efforts of a now prosperous com-

> In 1806 Abraham Erb, who came from Pennsylvania, bought 900 acres of virgin land where Waterloo now stands. Ten years later he erected a sawmill, and then added a grist mill, the power being supplied by water. From this first rude building developed the mill which was to serve a wide area for a century. The mill race used by Erb was the same one as was filled in when did not remain long in the milling industry, selling his business and considerable surrounding land to Jacob C. Snider, also an adventuring spirit, newly arrived from Pennsylvania. Snider apparently was a man of great determination and no little ambition. Being the father

others; some banks give more discretion to their individual through the woods or traversed the paths called roads. a big brick smoke stack, because the dwindling water-

their flour or oatmeal. One day a patron made some disparaging remark about how slowly the great stones revolved. The aspersion wounded the Snider pride, for he installed one of the first steam plants to aid the overshot waterwheel. Finding that the two would not work together, Snider put in a still to take up the surplus steam. While the distillery was a source of additional revenue, it did not meet with the approval of Elias Snider, a son, who was taking a young man's interest in the milling enterprise. Later Elias rented the mill from his father on condition that the still be removed. The still went to the old man's farm and the mill continued its original purpose in accordance with the morals of Elias. Down through the years the mill continued to work, sometimes by steam, sometimes by waterpower. greatest popularity came when William Snider, a son of Elias, was in command. He was known and favorably regarded for miles around. There was hardly a pioneer family in half a dozen townships who did not do business at the Snider mill.

It was a hospitable place to visit too. It boasted what modern big business would call a "reception room". In this room was a great fireplace and something resembling a bar. Patrons of the mill, who had to remain over night, could sleep on the floor if they so desired. At least fuel was plentiful; the place was warm and comfortable. No person was in much of a hurry. Neither was the mill. In this "reception room" was settled many an affair of state, and many a personal difficulty. In fact in those far off days, when there was more bush land than tilled fields, the visit to the Snider mill was for a weary journey with the grist.

in retaining so much idle land held up settlement for was a big rectangular affair. Additions had been made as occasion demanded, all in the familiar clapboard on rock. However, Jacob C. Snider took pride in the mill. stone foundations. The efficiency experts played no part From far and near pioneer settlers followed lonely trails in making these extensions. To one side eventually arose carrying their grain, left their toll, and returned with power no longer could turn the grinding stones or

Some Interesting Legal Decisions

II. MISREPRESENTATION AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

By M. L. Hayward

IF A stockholder is induced to subscribe for stock in an incorporated company by false and fraudulent misrepresentation, he may successfully set up these misrepresentations when sued on his subscription. Suppose, however, that the evidence shows plainly that the misrepresentations were made, but that the subscriber did not "sign up" on account of the misrepresentations, but for some other reason. Then, when things do not work out as the subscriber had thought, can he rely on the misrepresentation when sued by the company?

This point arose in a recent decision of the New Brunswick Court of Appeal, where the Court arrivel at a negative answer. "For no matter what representations were made, if the subscriber was not induced by those representations to subscribe for the stock he could not in my opinion, dispute his liability on the ground of misrepresentation and fraud," said the Court.

machinery. No serious fire ever occurred in the Snider mill and it escaped the fate of so many similar structures in Ontario. Its builders builded well. The wreckers and movers were amazed at the strength of the stone foundations, which were like the walls of a fortress and as sound as the first day timbers were placed upon them. As a matter of fact, much of the foundation still remains. It was deemed economical to leave some of these under walls intact and cover them up rather than dig them apart.

Today the old mill property is a beautiful park space garnished with flowers. The site is owned by the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company. Some day the officials of this Company plan to erect a fine head office building upon the spot where the Snider mill turned grain into foodstuffs for more than a hundred

Alberta's Oil Pioneer

Old Bill Aldridge Refined and Distributed on a Small Scale in Early Eighties—Got Into Ranching Business on Profits but Later Lost All Backing His Belief in Alberta's Oil-Experience of Early Companies — The Booms That Burst

By Victor Lauriston

WELL," I consolingly told a prairie old timer not long ago, "the rock hounds and the financial critics agree hat there at last is commercial oil production in Alberta. And judging by the new refineries springing up, oil has

"Huh?" snorted the old timer. "Don't you think they're a bit late? Why, we had commercial oil production in Alberta thirty years ago. Not merely production, but a refining plant and marketing system. Handling Alberta crude, and nothing but Alberta crude. And," he concluded, with a chuckle, "the whole Alberta oil business' production, refining and marketing was in the Rocke feller-grip of one man. Old Bill Aldridge,"

The activities of Alberta's pioneer Rockefeller really began more than forty years ago. In fact, they seem to have started before the C. P. R. went through. Alberta was part of the vast unknown expanse populated by a few hardy pioneers and a few wandering Indians, and officially known by the name of the North West Terriories. Calgary was still pretty much a cow town, and Edmonton a trading post with a lingering affection for "Fort" prefix.

Even then, Old Bill Aldridge was called "Old Bill" He owned a squatter's parcel of land on the shore of Waterton Lake, in the foothills of southwestern Alberta horse or two and a few cattle, he spent much of his time hunting and trapping in Kootenay Pass and its environs

land than tilled fields, the visit to the Snider mill was looked forward to as a sort of vacation—a huge reward

It was on a trip up one of the creeks in Kootenay Pass, in the early 80's, that the old man noticed oil floating the content of the creeks in Kootenay Pass, in the early 80's, that the old man noticed oil floating the content of the creeks in Kootenay Pass, in the early 80's, that the old man noticed oil floating the content of the creeks in Kootenay Pass, in the early 80's, that the old man noticed oil floating the content of the creeks in Kootenay Pass, in the early 80's, that the old man noticed oil floating the creeks in Kootenay Pass, in the early 80's, that the old man noticed oil floating the creeks in the case of the creeks in the creeks in the case of the case of ing on top of the water. Having at his disposal all the of a great family he refused to sell any of the land for development purposes, preferring to hold it as an inheritance for his children. It is asserted that his action

Apparently no general architectural plan was followed in developing the mill from the first log structure with its overshot waterwheel. Years before demolition it more plentiful and smelled stronger. At last Old Bill and smelled stronger. found a place where the oil trickled from cracks in the

> Old Bill returned by leisurely stages to his cabin at Waterton Lake. He came back up the pass with a couple of buckets, which he filled with the crude oil. Later, in his cabin, he improvised a sort of still in which he refined the oil, producing a variety of kerosene sufficiently good to burn in a lamp. At first it was a risky illuminant but by degrees Bill Aldridge perfected the process with-out burning himself to death. Thenceforth, the Pincher Creek oil furnished the light in the Aldridge cabla.

> A little later, the Pincher Creek Rockefeller branched out. The Mormons had invaded Southern Alberta some years before and established a "stake" at Cardston. B'll Aldridge, with his venerable cayuse and a supply of caus. peddled his oil through the intervening country as far as (Continued on Page 20)



Forty-fifth Lesson. (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat.")
"A day for toil and a day for rest

Gives labor zeal, and pleasure zest."
(Taken from Hilaire Belloc's "The Path to Rome". P. 38), "But there is some influence in vows or plans that escapes our power of rejudgment. All false calculations must be paid for, and I found that having said I would , I had to keep to it in spite of all my second thoughts."



The Snider Mill at Waterloo, Ontario, which was in continuous operation from 1816 to 1927, and which was moved to another location to make room for the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co.

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GOLD @ DROSS

MR. BROOKS ON MR. F. J. TALLMADGE

The Brooks Weekly News, which carries cheery and optimistic personal messages from Mr. O. J. Brooks no matter what is happening, is especially enthusiastic about Mr. F. J. Tallmadge in its August 2nd number. After announcing that in the future Mr. Tallmadge "will be a most important factor in directing the affairs of both securities companies, as president of one and vice president of the other," Mr. Brooks goes on to say that Mr. Tallmadge has been "very successful as an organizer or manager of many large enterprises, including mortgage and finance companies, real estate developments, and General Manager of the Lane Company of the City of Detroit at an income of \$25,000 yearly, increasing at the rate of \$5,000 per year, which position and income was assed up by Mr. Tallmadge by resigning to take effect July 2nd, 1927, for the purpose of entering the Brooks organization, leaving the following day for Toronto . . . further, I should add that he had sufficient confidence in the organization that he did not even ask for a contract, title, or what his duties were to be. Mr. Tallmadge has all the requirements for pulling door bells with pleasure or managing a large organization with ease

Mr. Brooks says that Mr. Tallmadge "has had many experiences of litigation," and quotes the following incident as characteristic of him. "In 1922 he was a party to the sale of approximately \$60,000 worth of stock to a widow lady who was the support of two sisters. Due to poor management the investment was practically a loss. Mr. Tallmadge was so disturbed over the matter that he decided to stand practically all the loss himself, by returning to the widow all cash invested, which, together with a piece of property yet to be sold, will completely reimburse the widow."

We are glad Mr. Brooks speaks with admiration of Mr. Tallmadge's action in returning the money to the widow mentioned, and would suggest that the same policy be applied to all the widows who have bought stock in Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd. We would go further and suggest both to Mr. Brooks and Mr. Tallmadge that it would be still more admirable on both their parts if they instructed the agents never again to sell such stock as Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., or Brooks Steam Motors Inc., or the Fidelity Discount Company, Ltd., to widows or anyone who can ill afford a loss.

Mr. Brooks also speaks highly of Mr. Tallmadge's services to "the young boys of Detroit, between the ages of twelve and sixteen" in purchasing Hay Island, "consisting of 3.500 acres situated on the mouth of Georgian Bay adjacent to Owen Sound, Ont." and organizing the "Hay Island Ranch Boys' Club." Details are lacking as to how this whole thing was financed, whether those who put up the money were satisfied with the service performed or expected a profit, what criticism has been launched against the venture and what answer is given to this criticism. My understanding of this matter was that it was one of the "real estate developments" of Mr. Tallmadge and not a philanthropic venture at all.

Chief Maniwanigroshkang, the title given to Mr. Tallmadge by the Ojibway tribe of the Cape Croker Indian Reservation, opposite Hay Island, has now been on the war-path along the Brooks blazed trail for two months. His first effort was to win the famous \$50,000 swim at the Canadian National Exhibition with a young Indian, Joseph Akiwenzie. The latter had had seven months' hard training for the event, we are told, but—no shame to him—he had not enough steam for the course. Mr. Tallmadge now backs the Brooks' organizations for their long weary marathon. So far they have progressed, like the crab, backwards, though Mr. Brooks himself has done very well out of them.

INDIGNANT AT OUR "COWARDLY ATTACKS"

Mrs. F. C. N., Toronto, Ont .- So you are not going to read Saturday Night any more because of our recent 'cowardly attacks" on Worthington & Company, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, who made a nice profit for you on an investment of \$100. We hope you actually received this profit. You say that "this is the kind of firm which should be encouraged," but evidently the police attacks" they went around and arrested a number of men connected with Worthington & Comp ny on charges of false pretences and conspiracy. The arrests followed the alleged swindling of Dr. Ira Delbert Cotnam, of Pembroke, Ont., out of \$35,000, but it is believed there were a number of other complaints against the accused. Perhaps Dr. Cotnam's dealings with this firm also began with a profitable "investment" of \$100. The manager of the firm, Mr. Henry Fields, formerly of Boston, in whom you have such confidence, was amongst those taken into custody. He was charged with false pretences. As we have said, we are sorry you are not going to read our paper any more, but you should not let your resentment deter you from seeking advice in future before you invest, not afterwards. If you don't care to write us, consult your banker or a reliable broker,

THE PHANTOM SAW MILL PAYS PHANTOM WAGES
In a recent number Saturday Night told about the phantom saw mill at Blind River, which had a crew and working hours but no timber and no work. We told how the whistle blew and the mill went through all the motions of a real mill except turning out lumber. We even said that the crew was paid regularly. The latter condition, we understand, no longer obtains. Ten days ago Manager Watson had departed in search of wages but had not returned. As these men had drawn their wages for May, June and most of July they were hopeful a few weeks ago that something would come along for August.

PAYING FOR A JOB

T. T. Peterborough, Ont.—The Northern Pulpwood, Lumber and Timber Company through Mr. McKee has offered a number of people jobs if they put up money to show their bona fides. This has been going on for some years. Similar proposals were made some time ago by the Rosedale Nurseries, Ltd. It amounts to this: when a man buys a job he provides the employer with money to pay his wages, but he seldom buys a permanent job or gets a worthwhile investment.

STEPHEN'S FINANCIAL SERVICE

P. P., Toronto, Ont.—We do not advise Stephens Fit

cial Service, 190 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. There are so many sheets and tipster services operating from Montreal and Toronto offering just the kind of service suggested by Stephens & Company—most of them desiring to line their own pockets rather than yours—that we would advise you to pay no attention to any of them. A good many services of this kind have been operated from 190 St. James Street as well. This company tries to make you believe it can give you the name of a New York Stock Exchange sleeper or a Canadian mining issue which will advance from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. "in the very immediate future." They promise you a sixty days' trial service for \$1, the regular subscription price being \$60 a year. That is just what all the others are offering, and the idea they suggest is that you will pay another \$59 if you find the service profitable in the sixty days. But if you buy the securities this service or any other service want you to buy through them, that would be profitable enough for them in most cases—and they will not worry if you do not come back.

PRECIOUS METALS CORPORATION JACK-POT

E. H. T., Toronto, Ont .- The Precious Metals Corporation appears to be a jack-pot into which a number of former flascos are being accumulated. Incidentally those caught in the early fiascos are frequently required to put up more money before getting in on Precious Metals. Were I mixed up in any of the issues in question I would sacrifice what has already been put in rather than advance any further money. Not only is Consolidated Feldspar involved but Bourlamague Syndicate and Com mercial Mines are also being called into the jack-pot. In some cases, the purchasers of shares have been pay ing for stock on the instalment plan. Before being per mitted to exchange shares for Precious Metals they are required to pay up all balances. Take for example, a man holding 200 shares of Consolidated Feldspar, and on which a balance of \$150 or so remained to be paid would in reality be paying about \$10 for each share of Precious Metals which such payment would entitle him to (15 Consolidated Feldspar for one Precious Metals). When Bour lamaque went wrong, and when Consolidated Feldspar did likewise, there would appear to be little inducement to continue to play with fire. The Morgan U. Kemerer who has written you is the gentleman around whom centered complaints some time ago with threats of suspension from the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange and who by action in the courts won his fight against suspension.

UNITED STEEL WORKS CORPORATION DEBENTURES ATTRACTIVE

S. 11., London, Ont. The United Steel Works Corporation 20-year 6½% sinking fund debentures, Series "A." look attractive to us in view of the substantial equity behind them, the attractive yield on the basis of the present offering price, and the participating feature by which the holders of these debentures get additional interest to the amount of half of one per cent, for each one per cent, by which the dividend rate on the company's capital stock for the preceding fiscal year shall have exceeded 6%. This additional interest is limited to 1½% in any one year. The company paid dividends on its capital stock for the six months ending September 30, 1926, at the rate of 6% per annum, so that holders of these debentures are now in a position to share in any increased dividends that might be declared by the company.

The substantial nature of the equity behind these debentures is indicated by the fact that the comp principal fixed assets were appraised in June, 1926, by Mr H. A. Brassert, an American consulting engineer, at more than \$500,000,000, after allowance for depreciation and obsolescence. It is stated in the prospectus that current quotations on the Berlin Stock Exchange indicate a market value for the company's capital stock of more than \$250,000,000. This capital stock is carried in the company's balance sheet dated March 31, 1927, at \$190,-400,000, which is roughly one-third below the market valuation. This is, of course, a very encouraging indica-tion of what the market expects from the company. The ahead of this issue of debentures, total approximately \$101,000,000, so that on the basis of the appraisal made by Mr. Brassert, the equity in fixed assets alone behind these debentures is in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000.

This company now ranks second only to the United States Steel Corporation in productive capacity among the world's manufacturers of iron and steel. Its coal properties are among the largest in the world with respect to present productive capacity and reserves. According to the prospectus, the company at the present time is producing more than 40% of the entire German steel output and employing about 198,000 persons.

Net earnings for the 12 months ended March 31, 1927, after depreciation and estimated maximum annual payments under the Dawes plan, but before interest and profits, taxes, amounted to more than \$30,600,000, or approximately two and three-quarter times the annual interest charges on these debentures together with all other obligations, equal or senior to them, which will presently be outstanding.

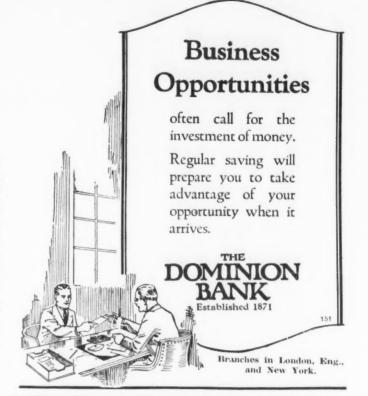
presently be outstanding.

About the only real basis for doubt as to the future of these debentures would seem to lie in the possibility of adverse governmental or political influences reacting unfavorably on the company. So far as one can judge at this distance, there seems less and less likelihood of this as time goes on.

KELVINATOR OF CANADA AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION CORPORATION

W. P., Stettler, Alta. We presume it is the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Kelvinator of Canada, Limited, that you are holding. This company ends its fiscal year on September 30th next and we shall not know definitely how it has made out until it publishes its annual statement, a month or two later. However, on the basis of what information is now available, the position of the preferred shareholders is indicated to be fairly satisfactory.

We understand that the company's sales are running at a good rate, but the company is up against severe competition, which has had the effect of cutting down the margin of profit. The company is paying the full preferred dividends, but we could not say if it is earning the full amount necessary for this or not. We understand that



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it is doing very well in regard to its export trade and that this is a nice source of revenue for the company. We have not seen a quotation on the preferred shares for some time. The last sale we saw was made at 80, which is just about the same figure at which the preferred has been selling for quite a while back. The common is now selling

As regards Electric Refrigeration Corporation, which guarantees the dividend and sinking fund on the Kelvinator of Canada preferred stock, it is true that this company's showing for the first half of 1927 was anything but satisfactory. Like Kelvinator of Canada, the Electric Refrigeration Corporation has had increased competition and a narrower margin of profit. This poor showing has undoubtedly been partly due to the extravagances which sprang from the earlier rush of prosperity, but we understand the situation in this respect has now been corrected and that a substantial reduction in operating costs has been

The Electric Refrigeration Corporation is now the second largest producer in its field. It is considered to have a good product and good plants, and there seems to us to be no reason why it should not be able to obtain a satisfactory share of the business. However, at the present time it is difficult to say whether or not it will be able to achieve this position without reorganization. At the same time, we do not think that anything is likely to deve'op that will affect the position of the preferred shareholders of Kelvinator of Canada, excepting possibly as regards the value of the present company's guarantee of dividends and sinking fund on Kelvinator of Canada preferred stock. There is always to be considered the possibility of new methods of refrigeration being devised and pushed by other companies.

STINNES GOLD NOTES

A. E., Britannia Beach, B. C. We have not seen any recent quotations on the Hugo Stinnes 7 per cent Gold notes, but the price of 99.50 paid by you was the regular price at which the bonds were offered and sold. The Hugo Stinnes Corporation appears to be doing quite satisfactorily. On July 6th last it was announced that an additional \$328,000 of the 7 per cent. notes of this company would be retired.

In this connection it was pointed out that \$2,000,000

Stinnes securities would have been retired in eight months by anticipation of sinking fund.

A consolidated balance sheet of the Hugo Stinnes Corporation dated April 30th, 1927, showed current assets on that date of 27.858 350 reichsmarks, compared with ourselve liabilities of 14.770 644 reichsmarks, leaving a current liabilities of 14,770,644 re-chsmarks, leaving a net working capital of 13.087.705 reichsmarks. Converting this into Canadian currency, the figures would be approximately \$6,602,428 in current assets, and \$3,500,642 in current liabilities, with \$3,101,786 as a margin of assets over liabilities. The actual margin was greater, for included in the assets were marketable securities carried at 4.187.602 reichsmarks, which had an actual market value as of April 30th, 1927, of 5.200,000 reichsmarks. The company's business during the first four months of 1927 is reported to have been good.

POTPOURRI

J., Coronation, Alta. REIDEL'S HONEY, LIMITED. C. J., Coronation, Alia, REIDEL'S HONEY, LIMITED, so far as we can gather, is quite legitimate, and shows promise. There is no reason why it should not succeed, if carefully managed, and kept within reasonable bounds. We are informed by a reputable Calcary concern that "the head office is in Lethbridge, and that Mr. Reidel carries on operations at both Lethbridge and in the vicinity of Brooks, His operations in 1926 were regarded as remarkably successful and it is generally accepted locally, that he is "algary and has made a favorable impression. As far as know he has not offered his stock locally, and we have seen a prospectus." The financial statement of Mr.

stock as yet an investment rating.

E. J., Coronation, Alfa. We have no record of any development work having been done by the OVERSEAS PERROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, of Calgary The company must still be pretty much in the formative stage Another ground for thought is that it started to operate by way of promotion via federal charter. Stock is not very attractive.

Subscriber, Hussar, Alberta, and J. T., Toronto and M., Subscriber, Hussar, Alberta, and J. T., Toronto, and M., Susser, N.B. 1 do not think much of home work clipping papers and sending the clippings to people who might be interested. There are regular clipping bureaus which get hold of all the Canadian papers and could do this much more efficiently than any one at home could do it. It would be interesting to know how much success Mr. J. O'Grady of Blind River, Ontarlo, and others who are trying it, get from their little cards which they rend out saving "I have on my files a personal mention news item of yourself which may be of interest to you and it will be mai'ed you upon receipt of 25c in coin." He adds that this is not an advertisement and that it is his sole business to collect clippings about people would be curious enough to send along the 25c to see what publicity has been given to them.

E. H., Winnipeg, Man. You would simply have to take

E. H., Winnipeg, Man. You would simply have to take chances on prospective developments in connection with DIXON MINES, LIMITED, holdings in Northern the DIAGN MINES. Easily bounded in Active Manitoba. The claims have not been proven, and a speculation at this stage is a long shot.

H. H., Biaine Lake, Sask. Taken on the whole the UNITED GRAIN GROWERS stock has been rather attractions.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS stock has been rather attractive for several years. But the outlook is not now so good, bearing in mind the strenuous competitive opposition of the pool. Just how it will work out is an open question.

C. L., Nanticoke, Ontario. The "FINANCIALISTIC DEBATER" of Boston, Mass. is nothing but a tipster sheet and its advice is very unreliable. VICTORY GOLD and BUTTE COPPER are both dangerous speculations.

R., Burlington, Vt. I have no information as to PARKER ROGERS COMPANY of Montreal.

H. B., St. Marys, Ont. The 6% debentures of the NATIONAL DEBENTURES CORPORATION appear to me to have behind them security of a doubtful kind. We

NATIONAL DEBENTURES CORPORATION appear to me to have behind them security of a doubtful kind. We

would not advise them even for speculative purposes.

A. B. Harriston, Ont. WOOD-KIRKLAND has pretty uncertain prospects. The company only performed a small amount of work some years ago, and results were not very good. The company was then unable to finance and the property was recently sold to KIRKLAND GOLD BELT, a company which is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. Wood-Kirkland received 1,000,000 shares of Kirkland Gold Belt in

payment for its property, and it would appear as though this minority interest in Kirkland Gold Belt is the only asset of Wood-Kirkland. Some glowing reports have been heard in Montreal, where the promoters of Kirkland Gold Belt appear. anything to enthuse about

N. C., Detroit, Mich. The King Edward Hotel Company is the only Ontario Hotel Company whose shares are list on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The shares are in quoted at 39 asked. This compares with a high point for tyear to date of 60 and a low point of 20. The present positi is that economies of management have improved earning and the increasing prosperity of Canada and Toronto.

Nemo, Orillia, Ont. Gowanda-Dugcan has a number of veins in which silver has been found. There are a great many such prospects in the Gowganda district, but apart from the Miller Lake basin no profitable mines have been

D W., Toronto, Ont. We do not for 1927 showing an improvement the floor coverage industry as a whole is in such an unconstant that profits are reduced to a minimum, and no improvement is in sight at the present time. Over the last few years the company's earnings have decreased each year. Earnings per share of common in 1922 were \$25.21 per share, whereas the figure for 1923 was only \$4.69, for 1923 \$2.81, for 1925 \$2.23, and far 1926 only 21c per share. No dividends have been paid on the common stock since the company's statement of the company's statement

at seen a prospectus. The inflancial statement of Mr. J, G, Toronto, Orl. Ruying shares on margin is always eidel's personal operations for 1926 showed a very satistic personal operations for 1926 showed a very satistic personal operations for the shares would be entirely proven to warrant one giving the force your broket to sell your shares in order to project

for you.
The INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS Commons did we The INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS Cammany did well in 1926, earning \$5.95 per share as command with \$5.12 per share in 1926, and \$1.42 per share in 1924. However, the company's showing so far in 1921 has not been so favorable. For the first quarter of 1925, earnings were equal to only \$1.25 per share as compared with \$2.52 per share for the fourth quarter of 1926. Furthermore we understand that the results for the quarter ending June 20th will show further reductions. If this proves to be the case it is quite like's that there may be further drops in price. A purchase now does not look like good business.

J. G. T. Fergus, Ont. ORIOLE MINES is a venture in the prospect stare, which means that the chances of making

J. G. T. Fermus. Ont. ORIOLE MINES is a venture in the prospect stage, which means that the chances of making a mine are remote. This observation should not be misinterpreted. It is based upon records which show that literally hundreds of little ventures are undertaken for each mine successfully established on a profitable basis Success is sometimes on a big scale for those busky enough to place bets on a winner, but the odds in favor of being "scratched" are very versal.

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Alberta Takes Wise Action Re Assessment Clubs

Edmonton, August 23, 1927. Editor Concerning Insurance.

In the July 23rd issue of SATURDAY NIGHT I noticed an article respecting much attention in the Province of Alberta; and I, as Deputy Superintendent ganizations in this province.

It is true, a number of Assessment since the Great War, and have perated in several of the provinces A number were organized in Alberta; but, in 1924, all that the Department of Insurance has knowledge of were instructed to cease business and wind up their affairs. Applications for License were refused in that year. Most of these societies, on being refused license and ordered to cease usiness "closed out," but owing to lack of legislation, and the applica-tion of same, six of the societies continued in business, intimating that heir operations did not constitute the undertaking of insurance in At the 1925 Convention of the

Provincial Superintendents of Insur ance, the matter was thoroughly discussed; and as a result legislation was drafted requiring all such ocieties to obtain a License under he Insurance Acts of the Province n which they were operating. The egislation further required that the ieties must operate on an actuaria asis before a License could anted. In brief, it was required hat all Assessment Clubs or Associaions must operate as either fraternal r mutual benefit societies under the surance Acts of the Provinces. As result of this legislation, a test case made in the Alberta Courts. The 500 Club of Calgary, with head office Calgary, Alberta, was charged ith undertaking Insurance without License, convicted, and fined twenty ollars and costs. The conviction as appealed to the Appellate Divi- the expenses of management. where the decision of the cieties have since been prosecuted convicted, namely: The Home The Mutual Benefit Association of been complied with. the Calgary Hungarian Sick Benefit Society (against which two charges were laid, and the society convicted on both charges). In the atter case the President of the society was also prosecuted for ensed society, convicted, and frued ment of Insurance, and is now duly agents. He said, in part:

operating on an actuarial basis.

do business is the oldest and crudest. Travelers, but admits a 'special arform of what is known as "Assess- rangement'. mentism." Practically every fraternal



C. J. KELLER, VANCOUVER, B.C. President Western Division. North American Life \$100,000 club.

for the heavy mortality of members company relationship. attaining advanced ages. Still, these "The combination automobile policy Assessment Clubs and Associations, I societies proved, through bitter meets an emphatic need. When your read the article with considerable in experiences, the unsoundness of the company gives you a single policy

Because of its unsoundness, this you a distinct service. of Insurance, have been concerned in a number of investigations and province of Alberta. Societies of this great America Fire ties up with the prosecutions in reference to the nature cannot obtain a license unless dlegal operations of several such or- their contracts require members to the mighty Home of New York enters pay premiums or assessments in such into a working arrangement with the amounts as have been certified as Maryland Casualty Company, we are

society in the early days began on in the combination of fire and casualty the assessment basis, although many companies. For years, some of the of them collected sufficient to pay current death claims, and in this ed casualty running mates, without way built up a reserve fund to provide disturbance of the friendly agency-

erest, because the subject has received principles on which they were with which you can cover the automobile of your client, it is offering



SIDNEY H. PIPE, F.A.S., A.I.A.

further sum as the Superintendent of erful consideration. Insurance considers sufficient to cover

evicting magistrate was upheld ing in the Province of Alberta today. And it is a short step from entrance animously. Three other similar so far as the Department of Insurance of a fire company into a casualty is aware, nor can any such society branch office for automobile lines, to become licensed unless the provisions all other fire lines as well." otective Association of Alberta of the Alberta Insurance Act have

Yours faithfully, HENRY BRACE. Deputy Supt. of Insurance. .00

Branch Office System Described As Menace By Secretary of Agents' Association

surance Agents speaking before the rase of the 1500 Club of Calgary.

Pennsylvania local association, described the branch office system in fire Mr. C. J. Keller of Vancouver, B.C. under the supervision of the Depart- insurance as a present-day menace to and Mr. G. L. Fischer of Forest, On-

supplied life or sickness insurance at mittedly has let the bars down to the 'current cost," but in the eager desire Travelers Fire to employ as many to get the "cost' as low as possible, non-policy-writers as it wants, just the unsound principles of the scheme so long as they are connected with the Travelers' branch offices. It The method in which these clubs denies a 'special concession' to the

ing which leads the great old fire in- ance carried by Mr. T. P. Loblaw, surance companies to permit continuance of what appears to be an unfair proposition to themselves and to their agents as well.

"After an exhaustive study of the situation, the National Association officers are forced to return to their original opinion—that it is squarely on the shoulders of the executive committee of the Eastern Underwriters' Association to right the wrong it has

"Here in your own State, in Luzerne ounty, you are confronted with the non-policy-writing agent in its most exaggerated forms. The complaint of the Luzerne County Exchange has been lodged with the general agency committee of the Eastern Under writers' Association, and has been strengthened by a resolution of your board of directors, urging immediate remedial action.

"Every thinking agent knows that the branch office idea is spreading rapidly. The danger lies not so much

actuarially safe; and, in addition, such furnished food for thought and pray-

"Both the Fidelity and Casualty and the Maryland are well established, There are no such societies operat- branch office operating companies.

> North American Life Club Conventions

THE recent conventions of the North American Life Assurance Company held at Jasper Park Lodge and St. Andrews-by-the-Sea represent the culmination of that Company's Club Year. Membership is symbolic of efficient life insurance underwrit-Walter H. Bennett, secretary ing each man being a prominent producer with at least \$100,000 of

tario, Presidents, hold office by vir-"The branch office system is not the tue of their having secured the menace of the future. It is the reality greatest number of applications in Many of these assessment clubs had of to-day, which we must face to- their respective divisions. Vice-Prebeen organized, presumably, because gether fairly and squarely. The East-sidents, J. C. Nattress of Edmonton it was thought that the club idea ern Underwriters' Association ad- Alta., and F. X. LeBlanc of Montreal, Que., represent similarly, the largest personal producers.

> T. P. Loblaw Adds \$200,000 to His Insurance

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Managing Director:
A. E. DAWSON. General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.



SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

president of the large chain-store sound financial position and safe to groceterias. The firm now carries \$350,000 on the life of their chief executive and this offers an additional example of the way in which business insurance is playing a large part in Canadian business. The new insurance was so divided, that one \$100,000 policy was taken with the Mutual Life of Canada, the second being secured from the London Life of Canada.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

THE LAURENTIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, MONTREAL 27th August, 1927. Editor Concerning Insurance,—

Editor Concerning Insurance,—
In your issue of to-day's date there appears in your insurance column an opinion which affects this Company.
Had you taken the trouble to enquire from this office, or from the Superintendent of Insurance, you could have learned that last March the Company called and received from its shareholders the following:
Balance of Premium due by Shareholders, \$26,900;
Balance of 5 per cent, call upon cap-

Balance of 5 per cent. call upon cap-al. \$26,900; ttal, \$26,900; and that a further call is payable next month of \$10.00 per share upon 6,210 shares which will further add to our paid capital another \$62,100.00.

Yours truly.

THE figures we used were the latest Government figures available, and showed the position of the company as at December 31st. 1926. We are glad to print this letter, showing the steps taken since then to place the company in a stronger financial position. If these payments on capital and premium on capital are added to the surplus as regards policyholders shown at the end of 1926, it would indicate that the company has materially increased the security to policyholders during the present year, and is affording the necessary protection to the insuring public to make it in our opinion safe to insure with.

W. F., Guelph, Ont.: Latest quotation we have on Westchester Fire stock is \$66 bid and \$68 asked. It of the bankrupt Lancashire and Genmonths on the rumor that efforts were being made by a certain group to acpresident has now announced that Crum & Forster of New York who control a large fleet of fire companies had obtained a heavy interest in the company and its sister company, the Delaware, but that a long term contract retaining the present officials had been consummated. What the trend of the stock will be now that the transaction has been completed is hard to say. The par value of the stock is \$10 and at \$68 you would be paying at the rate of 680 per cent. The dividend paid is \$2.50 per share. On \$68 this would represent a yield of 3.68 per cent., an unattractive return for a fire insurance stock in our view.

G. S., East Toronto, Ont.: The Royal Guardians, with head office at Montreal, was organized in 1908 as a fraternal society and operated as such until by an amendment to its Act of Incorporation in 1923 it was changed into a mutual life assurance company. It is regularly licensed by the Dominion Insurance Department for the transaction in Canada of life. sickness and accident insurance, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$189,109 (accepted at \$187,-410). Full reserves are maintained on the Government standard basis of Om (5) 3½ per cent. on all business. At the end of 1926 its total assets were were \$776,925, showing a surplus over all liabilities of \$145,953. The net amount of insurance in force was \$3,371,457 ordinary under 2.841 policies and \$486.699 industrial under 3. 509 policies. The company is in a



C. NATTRESS, EDMONTON, ALTA.

N. C., Belleville, Ont.: An automobile liability policy covers the insured up to the limit for one accident for the term of the policy, and is not reduced by the amount of any claim paid under it. It is not like a fire policy in that respect. Under a fire policy the face of the policy is re-

duced by the amount of any claim



LEBLANC, MONTREAL, QUE. Vice-President Eastern Division, North American Life \$100,000 club.

fire policy of \$3,000 and collected a claim for \$2,000 under it, you would then be covered for only \$1,000 during the remainder of the term of the policy. Under an automobile liability policy, say with \$5,000 and \$10,000 limits, if you collected a claim under it for the full limit of the policy for a single accident, you would still be covered during the remainder of the term of the policy for the full amount in case of another accident without payment of additional premium.

F. A., St. John, N.B.: The affairs

has been going up steadily for some eral Assurance Co., are now in the hands of the official receiver under a compulsory winding up order. This quire considerable holdings. The is the company which was writing through H. J. Richmond, formerly of Toronto, and was a concern which we repeatedly advised our readers to leave alone as unsafe to insure with An enquiry addressed to H. E. Burgess, Senior Official Receiver Bankruptey Bldgs., Carey Street, London, W. C., Eng., might bring information as to the status of any par ticular claim against the company. At the date of the winding up order, the directors were H. H. Stockfeld, said to be now in Canada, and Colonel F. M. Banister, C.M.G. At a meeting of creditors and shareholders held in the office of the senior official receiver. that official stated that Stockfeld was appointed managing director in June. 1915, and recently received a salary of £600 per annum with an additional £400 per annum for special services. The secretary was Miss Baker, and she was the only officer available was conversant with the company's affairs, Stockfeld having left country. Owing to the backward state of the posting of the books, no statement had been prepared, but the accountants estimated that the assets which consisted of balances due by agents, would produce about £12,000 but the senior official receiver stated that he would be very much surprised if they realized anything like that sum, seeing that although the agents had been circularized and requested to forward any balance in their hands, the amount received up to date had been negligible, about £200. The only tangible assets at date of winding up consisted of office furniture and two motor cycles, which had realized about £150. So far as the senior official receiver was able to judge at the time, the amount in hand would not be sufficient to satisfy the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up. The liabilities were estimated at about £44,000. The unpaid capital was chiefly due from Stockfeld and his nominees, and as Stockfeld's affairs were in the Bankruptcy Court, the prospect of recovering anything was doubtful

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading. "Insurance inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

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OF CANADA

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Mortgage Investments Capital Subscribed \$2,800,000.00 Capital Paid Up 1,100,000.00 The Company's invested capital of over \$1,150,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,300,000.00.

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If contemplating further Insurance, get details of this Policy by direct inquiry to the Head Office of the Company.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF OUR NEW OFFICES ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING AT 339 BAY STREET. TORONTO, WITH SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE BOARD ROOM, WHERE WE WILL BOARD:

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FAST, PRIVATE WIRES CONNECT US WITH OUR MONT-REAL AND NEW YORK OFFICES.

THE COMPLETE BROKERAGE FACILITIES NOW AT YOUR DISPOSAL, WE BELIEVE, ARE SUCH AS TO MERIT YOUR CONSIDERATION AND MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS. OUR NEW QUARTERS

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Worthington. Savage & Company

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will continue in busine s in the office of

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A. N. Worthington & Company

Telephone Adelaide 3282



Good Fall Building Season Expected

DURING the past month construction awards throughout Canada have fallen off to the usual pre-fall levels. Compared with the past few years the total is quite normal. \$29, 881,000 worth of contracts is the estimate of awards during August. The total for the first eight months of this year now stands at \$272,086,000 or 4.6 per cent, in excess of that for the same period of 1926. Contemplated new work continues at high level indicating that there is much work in prospect for this year.

According to MacLean Building Re ports Ltd., residential work came to the front again during August having accounted for 34.2 per cent. of all construction on a valuation of \$10,220,800. Business buildings followed close, awards in that classification, totalling \$9,530,400 or 32 per cent. Engineering contracts took care of 25.2 per cent. or \$7,542,200 and industrial, 8.6 per cent. or \$2,587,600.

By geographical divisions the August contracts were divided as follows: Ontario, 40 per cent. or \$11,-944,500; Quebec, 32.4 per cent., or \$9,677,900; British Columbia, 12.5 per cent., or \$3,730,100; Prairie Provinces, 12.3 per cent. or \$3,690,100 and the Maritime Provinces, 2.8 per cent. or \$838,400.

The extensive development this year of buildings coming under the heading of Business Buildings, puts this classification well in the lead for the first eight months of this year. 34.5 per cent. of all construction has been undertaken in this classification at a valuation of \$93,923,600. Residential construction, which includes apartment houses, keeps right up with the usual levels having accounted for 29.8 per cent. or \$81,027,700. Public works and utilities now show a total of \$66,847,000 or 24.6 per cent. Industrial work is down considerably from a year ago on its total of \$30,-287,700 or 11.1 per cent.

Over forty-four per cent, of all construction to September 1st has been undertaken in the Province of Ontario where the investments have been made to the extent of \$120,650,400. In the Province of Quebec 32 per cent. has been awarded or \$87,016,300. The Prairie Provinces record \$37,187,600 or 13.7 per cent, during this period. British Columbia has undertaken 7.6 per cent. or \$20,545,900 and the Maritime Provinces \$6,685,800 or 24 per cent.

Canadian National Railways July Earnings Decrease

GROSS earnings of \$21,032,354 and working expenses of \$18,565,-372.04 are shown by the summary of earnings and expenses the Canadian National Railways for the month of

These figures compare with gross earnings of \$21,278,013.43 and working expenses of \$17,813,007.13 for the month of July, 1926, a decrease in gross earnings of \$245,659.43, equivalent to 1.15 per cent., and an increase in working expenses of \$752,364.91, or 4.22 per cent.

July last total \$2,466,981.96 as against crop, though not heavy, is a very 83,465,006.30 for July, 1926, a decrease clean one." of \$998,024.34. The operating ratio for July, 1927, thus rose to 88.27 per cent in comparison with 83.71 per cent. for July, 1926.

For the seven month period from January 1st to July 31st of the cur-System amount to \$150,731,168 as compared with \$146,739,904.27 during the similar period of 1926, an increase of \$3.991,263.73, or 2.72 per cent in favor

expenses total \$134,193,398.78 in com parison with \$127,717,162.98 in 1926, an increase of 5.07 per cent.

The net earnings during the seven month period of 1927 are \$16,537,-769.22 as against \$19.022,741.29 in 1926, a decrease in the current year of \$2.484,972.07. The operating ratio in seven months of 1927 is 89.02 per cent. in comparison with 87.04 in the similar period of 1926.

The figures quoted for both years are for the Canadian National System exclusive of the eastern lines. In accordance with the Maritime Freight Rates Act 1927, the accounts of lines east of Levis and Diamond Junction. Que, have been withdrawn from the Canadian National Railways accounts as from July 1st, 1927.

The decrease in gross earnings is due to fewer working days, five Sundays and a protracted holiday period at the beginning of the month when the Diamond Jubilee Celebration was under way, reducing the loading period and resulting in the carriage of 146,000 fewer passengers and the haulage of 44,000 less tons of freight. themselves of this offer may file ap-

is due partly to wage increases granted during the current season and partly to increased and advanced maintenance work, including the laying of heavier rail and new ballast. Other factors are an additional 131 miles of line in operation in July, 1927, and an increase in passenger service during the month under review.

B. C. Liquor Control Board Shows Profits

OTAL profits made through liquor handled by the British Columbia Liquor Control board reached \$1,913,-872 for the six months' period ending March 31. Of this amount \$534,506 went to the various municipalities, the largest distribution ever made by government since government iquor control was inaugurated.

Profits for the six months' period ending Sept. 30, 1926, were \$1,564,000,

U. S. Stock Market Acting "Tired"

THE stock market is acting 'tired' and there is growing complaint of the dearth of attractive purchases. The public is mildly dissatisfied with the low yields of stocks at current prices," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue

"Another retarding influence is me lack of confidence based upon the suspicion that some of the many speculative pools may be over-extended

"Political matters, too, are attracting more attention than for many months past. Yet we think that the withdrawal of Mr. Coolidge, even if it be a fact, need not cause any financial misgivings for the double reason that his party is rich in presidential timber and that it is easier to elect a 'dark horse' than a well-known man.

"Financial conditions are broadly satisfactory. Money and capital are plentiful, bonds are in a strong position and corporation earnings are still expanding."

Bank of Montreal Crop Report INDER date of September 1st, was

published the following brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches:

"Except where held up by showers cutting is now general throughout the Prairie Provinces, and the prosects on the whole are encouraging. with Alberta expecting a yield above the average. Saskatchewan good average results, and Manitoba waiting upon the weather. In Quebec harvesting of heavy grain crops is general. In Ontario grains show more than average yields, and rain has been of inestimable value to root crops and pasturage. In the Maritime Provinces all crops suffered damage from the recent heavy gale, though not as much as first reports would indicate. Potatoes are further affected by rot and blight. In British Columbia threshing has revealed good yields of grain. Potatoes and tomatoes are excellent, and the apple

Watts & Co. Toronto Office

A. D. WATTS & CO., stock brokers, have opened new offices on the ground floor of the Northern Ontario Bldg., Toronto, with complete rent year the gross earnings of the brokerage and board room facilities where quotations and sales of the Toronto, Montreal, New York and Standard Stock Exchanges will be posted

This firm, which has membership Since January 1st last the working on both the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market has direct private wire connections with Montreal and New York. The Company also has an office in London. England.

20 Notice to Holders of State of Hamburg Bonds 41/2% of 1919 and 41/2% Bonds of 1919, Series B.

THE State of Hamburg has made a cash offer to the old holders of the above bonds, holding at least M.500.00 face value, which cash offer in many instances is more favorable to them than the exchange of their bonds under the regular exchange procedure, viz: -

Reichsmark 20.00 for M. 500 Each of either of the above issues if the bends have been acquired by the pres-ent owner prior to November 1st, 1919; Reichsmark 3.00 for M. 500 Each of either of the above issues if the bonds have been acquired by the pres-cut owner between November 1st, 1919, and June 30th, 1920. Bondholders wishing to avail

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Established 1901

E. R. WOOD, President Head Office: 26 King Street East TORONTO 2



Character

When buying bonds for investment two factors should be taken into consideration-

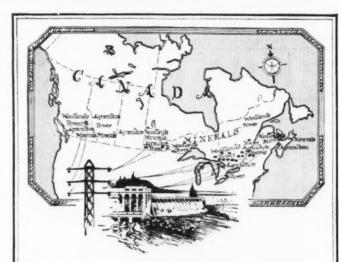
FIRST-Property values, revenue producing powers and other tangible elements of security;

SECOND-The character and experience of the investment house which sponsors the issue.

Experienced investors everywhere recognize that the second factor is just as important as the first.

The National City Company

Head Office -St. James Advisory Board



Power Corporation of Canada Limited

6% Cumulative First Preferred

Price 971, to yield about 6157

This Company, through its constituents, serves many of our Canadian Basic Industries, operating Hydro-electric power plants throughout the Dominion, from Quebec to British Columbia.

Every forward step in the development of our natural resources and the rapid increase in immigration, must react to the benefit of this Company.

Diversification

Serving about one-eighth of Canada's population through the distribution of approximately one-tenth of the Hydro-Electric Power generated in the Dominion

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MUIRHEAD'S CAFETERIAS

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of Bity hare has been de lared on a'l the out-tanding Common shares of the Com-any payable October 1st, 1927, to share-olders of record, September 15th, 1927, By Order of the Board, H. M. MILLAR, Secretary

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J. P. LANGLEY & CO. C. P. ROBERTS, C.A. Chartered Accountants

G. S. HOLMESTED Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings Offices: McKinnon Bldg. TORONTO

Dominion Textile Company NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Preferred Stock of DOMINIO's TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, pay able October 16th, to shareholders of record September 30th. By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB. Secretary-Tr Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

Dominion Textile Company NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 20th, 1927, payable 1st October, to share-holders of record September 15th. By Order of the Board.

By Order of the Board, JAS. H. WEBB, Secretary Tre

Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

Government Loans, 42 Broadway, hensive service.

New York, N.Y. The Bonds, together with coupon and renewal sheets, proof of old possession (broker's bill of sale, etc.) list of numbers, have to accom-

pany the applications. This cash offer is also open to those bondholders who have already filed their applications for the exchange of their bonds under the Revaluation Law. The Bank Receipt obtained when depositing the bonds. and also the "Decision" of the State of Hamburg, granting old possession privileges, if already received, has to be filed with the application for the cash payment. Applicants filing such "Decision" must expressly state that they waive all claims for "Drawing Rights" and Loan Liquidation Debt.

cations may be obtained at the office German Government Loans at 42 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

S. Allan Thomas Appointed

THE firm of Johnston & Ward, stock brokers, of Montreal, announce the appointment as manager Thomas, former senior partner in the & Bell, of Saint John, N.B. The appointment became effective on Septem-

Mackay Companies Entering Radio Field

A NNOUNCEMENT is made by George V. McLaughlin, vice-resident of the Mackay Companies. at the latter has signed a contract or the acquisition by a subsidiary o radio communication system of Federal Telegraph Company which operates a point-to-point radio service in California, Washington and regon, and also a ship-to-shore radio service on the Pacific Coast. Federal Company also is engaged in the manufacture of radio apparatus and under the contract the Mackay Companies has the right to purchase from the Federal Company radio and other apparatus under the patents and patent rights of the Federal Com-pany. The Mackay Companies has been conducting an examination into the Federal Company's system and patent rights for a period of over eight months, and is satisfied that shortly after the consummation of this transaction the Mackay System will be in a position, without fear of patent infringement, to go forward with the extension of radio co cation service as a part of its communication facilities.

The Federal Company controls the development of the long wave-length are system of radio transmission, through its ownership of numerous improvement patents which are now in force, the original Poulsen patents having expired. For transoceanic radio communication long wavelength transmission is believed to be more efficient than the short-wave system, its disadvantages as against the latter system being only a larger installation cost. It is further recog nized that the arc system is as efficient as any long-wave method. It is now employed not only by the Federal Company, but in the high-power sta-tions operated by the United States Navy and by certain foreign Govern-

With respect to short-wave transmission, which is better adapted than the long wave for point-to-point communication within the United States. the Federal Company, by reason of its rights in the so-called DeForest patents, which are based upon inventions made by Dr. Leo DeForest at a time when he was in the employ of the Federal Company as research engineer, are in a position immediately to supply the Mackay System with Short-wave tube transmitting equipment based on the DeForest oscillatng audion patent, and the Federal Company can supply free of patent infringement tubes for use in connec tion with this equipment. This wi'l give the Mackay Companies complete equipment for the establishment of short-wave point-to-point communica tion. The Federal Company is also prepared to furnish the Mackay System substitute short-wave equipment not based on DeForest patents

With the assurance of a supply of short-wave equipment, free of patent infringement, it is the intention of the Mackay Companies as soon as this transaction is consummated and the power approvals are secured from the Radio Commission, to establish pointto-point radio communication, extending and expanding the communication system of the Federal Company in certain parts of the country, which will also be an extension and supple ment to the present communication

facilities of the Mackay Companies. The contract will enable the Mackay System to offer to the public a complete hand telegraph, ocean cable and land and ocean radio service, and this places the Mackay System in the

plications without delay, with the position of being the only communication system offering such a compression of the only communication system offering such a compression of the only communication system of the only communication of the only communica

Spanish River Reports Smaller Profits

average price during the fiscal River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited. but the company's showing for the year may nevertheless be regarded as quite satisfactory in view of the difficult situation prevailing.

The annual report shows gross compared with \$3,743,448 for the preceding year. After deducting \$665,903 interest on funded debt and other loans and laying aside \$100,-000 for contingencies and Government taxes there was left a net pro-More detailed information and the fit of \$1.715,112 which compares \$261.000 during the year. necessary blanks for filing of appli- with \$2,195,902 for the preceding The surplus brought forward of the Special Commissioner for from June 30, 1926, amounted to \$7,009,309, and this, together with the current year's profits brought the to \$8,724,422. Dividends amounting to 7 per cent. per annum required \$603,365 for the preferred stock and \$661,290 for the common shares. In addition, the proportion of of their Toronto office of Mr. S. Allan \$140.517. The transfer for reserve Canada as a result of the improved amounted to \$144.301 which comanancial firm of Thomas. Armstrong pares with a similar transfer of brought about by the application of

The company's cash position is in the preceding year, but is never- was 26.8 dozen. theless most satisfactory. Current assets are shown at \$10,488,732, as CURTAILED production and lower against \$11,474,321 in the preceding year. Current liabilities stand at year ending June 30, 1927, resulted \$1.852,557, which compares with in lower earnings for the Spanish \$1.643.243 in the previous report. The most notable change in the current asset showing is the reduction in the cash on hand from \$1,249,210 in the previous year to \$268,840 in the current report. However, the holdings of the company's bonds and profits for the year at \$3,065,261, as those of affiliated companies were increased from \$182.016 to \$736.827. Accounts receivable were reduced from \$2.340,416 in the previous year to \$1,720,947 in the current report. Investments at cost are shown at \$1,077,500 an increase of nearly

> The company's property account increased by \$1.427,000 to \$33,814,-

Egg Production Increasing

EGG production in Canada has increased by over one hundred million dozen, or seventy per cent, since 1920. This enormous volume of eggs dividends paid to bondholders was has been consumed almost entirely in quality and increased consumption year was \$7,174.948, as against \$7,- forty-four million lozen, and in 1925

Insulating Materials

the cereal straws are therefore fre- materials.

consumed only 16.8 dozen per capita. Department of the Interior at Ottawa. not quite as strong as was the case in 1925, the per capita consumption A company in Western Canada uses flax straw in the manufacture of a flexible board insulator. The straw is first disintegrated to separate the GOOD insulating material such and the flax fibres felted into a semias is used in the construction of rigid board which is thoroughly baked the walls and roofs of houses, is one before using for insulation and sound which has a low specific gravity and deadening. The fibres of the other contains a large number of minute air cereal straws are also sometimes used cells. The fibres of flax and some of to mix with wall fillers and quilt

A REGULAR INCOME-

CPTG -

month by month is what a man would choose to leave for his family.

A lump sum is too easily dissipated. No matter how wise and thrifty a woman may be in the management of her household, her experience, as a rule, has not fitted her for the executorship of a will, the settlement of an estate, the handling and investing of life insurance. Lacking the facilities to carry on the work easily, she finds the task a heavy burden.

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The speaker: Frederick M. Moffat, of Moffat, Hudson & Company, Toronto, Trustees and Financial Agents, which is affiliated with Oscar Hudson & Company, Chartered Accountants. His occupation: administering estates, managing and selling properties and businesses, and acting as trustee in bankruptcy.

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Alberta's Oil Pioneer (Continued from page 13)

the Mormon metropolis. In the early ranching days much of this oil was used for cattle dipping; and even for the ills to which the internal human economy is subject it was deemed by the hardy pioneers a useful specific. And, of course, it lighted many a lonely prairie cabin.

IT WAS in the latter 80's or the early 90's that the great Canadian geologist, Dr. Selwyn, made a investigation of the memorable geology and potential mineral resources of the Canadian West. He seems to have been the first geologist to call attention to the oil possibilities of Alberta. Incidentally, he was very much interested in the oil activities that had by this time made Old Bill Aldridge a man of substance. Dr. Selwyn's report to the Dominion government devoted considerable attention to the petroleum seepages on "Oil Creek"

As a result of this report, some interest was roused; the Rocky Mountain Development Company was organized in 1901; several wells were put down; and in one of these com-

mercial oil was struck. Instantly there was a stampede for South Kootenay Pass. The Rocky Mountain Development Company staked out the Oil City townsite. The first well did not pay, though a pump was put in and several tanks were filled with crude. But that did not halt the stampede.

Close on the heels of the Rocky Mountain Development Company came the Western Oil & Coal Company, managed by a Vancouver financier. This company did its first drilling at Camp 4, just where the first climb up the mountain is made at the entrance to South Kootenay Pass. The well ran into difficulties, and a new location was made in what is now Waterton Lakes Park, at the mouth of Cameron Creek, within sight of Cameron Falls. Here, at Camp 23, under direction of R. M. Yeager, an experienced driller, several holes were put down with a

Canadian pole-tool outfit.

The drillers at this point seemed to have a horrible run of hard luck. There were many stoppages, numerous fishing jobs, and much talk of faults and broken formations. Eventually a wire came to Yeager from headquarters at Vancouver to stop work. The work was shut down "temporarily". The men left Pinther Creek. They never came back. Years afterward, the park superintendent had the camp cabins and the deserted drilling outfit moved away. It had reached a stage by that time where, despite its romantic history, it was hardly pretty.

At the height of the boom, numerous companies were organized, some honest, some not quite so honest. Between the bona fide companies there was keen competition for leases, and scraps were frequent in which the drilling crews took

Among others the Pincher Creek Development Company secured drilling rights about the height of land in the pass south and west of Oil Creek. To hold these rights, they must start drilling. For this purpose they sent in a temporary outfit. To reach their own leases they had to cross the leases of the Rocky Moun-Develop ment Compan

Then the fun started. The manager of the Rocky Mountain Development Company lodged a formal protest. No, it was not entirely formal; it was rather informal; it was chiefly to the effect that the intruders could "Get to h—out of here" and keep out. The Rocky Mountain crews backed the manager. "Ils ne passeront pas," they said in effect; and they said it, not merely in English, but in Chinook and in cuss words. Part of the works were shut down; and the Rocky Mountain crews stood guard with rifles, daring, nay, inviting the Pincher Creek crowd to come on and just see what would happen.

For many days the men on the trail slept under canvas. At length a messenger sent off post haste when the trouble first broke, returned with the Royal Northwest Mountain Police; and with the Mountie escort protecting them, the invaders triumphantly mounted their wagons and defiantly drove their mules past the very office windows of the Rocky Mountain Development Company,

In spite of this noble fine start, the Pincher Creek Development Company made little progress. The difficulties were tremendous. It cost a fortune even to bring in a drilling outfit; and on top of this it cost a further fortune to drill. For the Pincher Creek test, the first machinery was hauled by teams from Mac-Leod to the end of the prairie, after which a road had to be cut through wooded, mountainous country to the seepage on Oil Creek. The Southeastern British Columbia Land & Oil Company brought its tools and machinery from Kalispel, Montana, by pack horse over a narrow trail. Later, men were put to work and a wagon

road cut all the distance to Kalispel. These expensive preliminaries seem to have exhausted the company's finances or energies, for little further work was done.

A prominent figure in the early development work was that fine Cal-gary pioneer, John Lineham. A sterling, upstanding man in the early days of that great prairie metropolis, he put into the search for oil his utmost enthusiasm and energy and his profound faith in the future greatness of the western country.

UNFORTUNATELY, the boom attracted men of a far different type. Companies were organized which never drilled for oil and never meant to drill. For every dollar spent by the legitimate operators in actual drilling, as much more went into the pockets of scheming pro-moters. Lineham and men of the better type tried to keep the boom within sane bounds; but this proved impossible. The effects of the boom, in the hands of ingenious promoters, were far-reaching and disastrous.

A story is told of one lady who put considerable money into a lot at Oil City. In 1913, ten years after the boom, she decided to come west and have a look at the great refineries, the tall office buildings, the spouting oil wells and the paved streets of the great prairie oil metropolis. So she visited Oil City.

Or, at least, she got as far as Waterton Lakes Park. Campers there had to tell her that there was nothing at Oil City, and that there never had been anything-and never would be.

One company started a well, drilled a few hundred feet, and telegraphed far and wide that a sudden rush of oil and gas had blown the tools clear out of the hole and far down the pass. Another company at a later stage brought intending stock purchasers to the "field" and showed them the pumps in operation in its well and the oil gushing into the tanks. Could anything be surer than this actual production? The stunt worked admirably-till the fact leaked out, somehow, that the company working its pumps brought crude from the Rocky Mountain Development Company well and poured it down the hole, and that the oil from the tanks was periodically

let back into the hole again. The boom reached its height in 1903. Two or three wells got what looked like a promising production. They failed to hold up. Then the excitement rapidly petered out. The erstwhile busy camps were deserted; the puff-puff of engines and the dul! clank of drilling tolls was no longer

YEARS after, John Lineham revisited the scene of so many shattered hopes. The cabins of the workers on the mountain sides were weather-beaten and sagging. ghostly derricks were starting to fall to pieces. The drilling machinery was rusty. The great tanks were empty and red with rust. At Oil the leather-upholstered chairs and office furniture of the Rocky Mountain Development Company were used by prosaic packers through the mountains. Everything spoke of abandonment, ruin and decay. Line ham stood over one of the many deserted drill holes. "That hole cost \$10,000," he said "We nut \$10,000 down each of these holes.

Old Bill Aldridge with his oil seepage, his buckets, his primitive refining plant and his old cayuse, had been the beginning of it all. While he held his monopoly he prospered. By the beginning of 1900 he had accumulated several hundred head of cattle and a few hundred horses. Everything he had, he put into the boom. He believed in the oil field, and his belief proved his undoing. After the bubble burst, he had nothing left. Ten years later, when the second and greater Alberta boom, that at Calgary in 1914, dazzled an astonished world, the erstwhile Rockefeller of Alberta was in his last days working for a meager wage in a little moving picture theatre at

"Just the same," Old Timer, "Old Bill Aldridge was our pioneer Rockefeller. He took oil out of the ground, refined it in his own plant, and marketed it for real money. And by all the definitions, Old Bill Aldridge discovered nearly 40 years ago Alberta's first commercial oil production.'

20 Announcement is made of the inorporation in New Brunswick of Western Canners Maritime, Limited, with headquarters just outside Saint John, N.B., to carry on a general canning business. The company has purchased 6,000 acres of blueberry land in New Brunswick, in addition to leasing an extra 5,000 acres, and is also in the market for berries from private lands. The company is to operate all the year round and employ some 300 hands. This new company will also operate a branch at Berwick, Nova Scotia, when it has secured a



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